PARTLY CLOUDY TONIGHT AND THURSDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

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ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS

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A NOONDAY BLAZE.

Fire, which was caused by a defective chimney, caused a damage of $10 to the house of Joseph Noonan, 37 Duck street, at noon today.

The Christian Endeavor society of the South Congregational church, meeting at the home of Rev. D. T. Williams last evening, elected officers as follows: President, Miss Katurah Williams; vice president, Mrs. Ina S. Malcolm; secretary, Miss Ella Wight; treasurer, Jacob Crick.

MESSAGE PLEASES

THE NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THEIR COMMENT FRIENDLY

LIKE EXPRESSIONS ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SEE FLUTTER ELSEWHERE

ENGLAND WILL HELP US TO UPHOLD DOCTRINE.

London, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's message to congress holds the first place in the afternoon newspapers here today. The comment on it, however, differs little from that of the morning papers. Strong general approval of the pronouncement which, as the St. James Gazette says, "strikes notes of conscious strength and assured success," is the pervading tone of the editorials.

"The spirited declaration for Monroeism will cause a flutter in Europe," says the Westminster Gazette, which continues:

"If the kaiser is really of the opinion, as alleged, that 'the American peril' is the question of the future for Europe, he will find confirmation in the message. He will envy Secretary Gage's surplus of $15,000,000 available for building ironclads or other purposes, for the American doctrine backed by the American surplus means that many European ambitions in South America are fore-doomed to failure. We do not doubt that it is the policy of this country, if called upon to make a choice, to stand by the United States in defense of the doctrine. We are also an American power and it was we who first suggested the idea."

After noting that South America, the only outlet for the surplus population of Europe, is largely in the possession of the corrupt Spanish over whom the United States throws its aegis without guaranteeing good government, the Westminster Gazette concludes:

"It is not easy to affirm this in the interests of mankind, and when the United States, after warning Europe not to enter America, proceeds itself to step out from the American continent, even a theoretical defense is difficult. The situation has the germs of an immense controversy in the future."

AUSTRIAN COMMENT.

Vienna, Dec. 4.—Discussing President Roosevelt's message to congress, the Austrian papers are unanimous in praising the references to anarchists, but on other points they are not quite so laudatory.

The Fremdenblatt comments on the peaceful tone of the message, remarking that President Roosevelt evidently will not allow himself to be carried away by senseless chauvinists.

The Neues-Wiener Tageblatt dwells on its "imperialistic character," adding:

"There lives in America a spirit, as an 'appendant' to the Monroe doctrine formula of Europe for the Americans, and this formula, although clad in the most peaceful phrases, pervades the message."

The Deutsche Volksblatt declares that the policy enunciated must expand American production, and therefore "measures for the protection of Austrian production are required by the dictates of self-preservation."

The Austrian Volks-Zeitung believes that the strength of the message lies in the moderation of its tone, adding:

"It speaks in the language of a strong man who knows he requires no sonorous words to be heard."

The Neues-Weiner Journal, also dealing with the power of the message, recommends its close study, so as to "find means, at the proper time, of spoiling his game."

WHAT ENGLAND APPROVES.

New York, Dec. 4.—No portion of the president's message is more cordially approved of in England than that referring to the question of the treatment of anarchists, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is considered exceedingly gratifying that President Roosevelt should not be afraid to make proposals, which on the surface are open to the criticism that they are subversive of personal liberty in the matter of opinion. In this country there is a strong undercurrent of feeling against laws which permit and actually encourage the immigration of foreign anarchists. London, especially, feels strongly on this point, and owing to the vast number of undesirable aliens who have taken up their abode in the east end, the metropolis would gladly welcome any restrictive measures. In reference to the proposal that mankind should bind itself together to make anarchy, like piracy, a crime against the law of nations, it is pointed out that the difficulty is to define what anarchy consists of, and to obtain trustworthy evidence against those holding such a doctrine before they commit overt acts which would render them amenable to ordinary criminal laws.

THEY LIKE ROOSEVELT.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—The National Live Stock convention, in session here, today adopted resolutions lamenting the death of President McKinley and voicing its satisfaction derived from the fact that President Roosevelt is well acquainted with the cattle interests.

WERE WED THIS MORNING

JOHN E. ROSS AND MISS ZELLA M. GILLIOM.

Ceremony a Very Quiet One—Bride and Groom Start on Wedding Trip to the South.

John E. Ross, ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines, and Miss Zella M. Gilliom were united in marriage this morning and an hour later left on a wedding trip through the south.

The wedding was a very quiet one and it had been planned that no announcement should reach the public until tomorrow, so that the news in The Sentinel this evening will be received with considerable surprise, both by those present at the ceremony and the numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ross.

The ceremony occurred at 9 o'clock today at the home of the bride, 19 North Harrison street, and the officiating clergyman was Rev. J. Webster Bailey, of Plymouth Congregational church. The guests present included only Dr. Ross, a brother of the groom, and the immediate family of the bride.

Mr. Ross began a two weeks' vacation from his official position and at 10:15 he and his bride boarded train 21 for Chicago. Their ultimate destination is Dallas, Texas, where a number of Mr. Ross' friends reside. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ross are well known and their host of friends will hasten to offer congratulations. The bride was for some years an assistant in the dental office of Dr. H. C. Sites.

GET FRANCHISE WESTWARD.

The Huntington county commissioners Tuesday granted the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Traction company a franchise for the extension of its electric line westward from Huntington to county limits. The first of June, 1902, is the time stated in the franchise to commence the work of construction and until June, 1903, to complete and have in operation the railway.

However, the work of construction west of Huntington has already begun and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The grading for a distance of seven miles is completed and is now ready for the rails. The force doing the grading is at present one mile west of Andrews working towards LaGro, and if the weather remains favorable for another two weeks, the grading will be finished to that point.

CONSECRATED A BISHOP.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4.—Dr. Cameron Mann, who has long been prominently identified with the Episcopal church in this city, was today consecrated a bishop of the Missionary district of North Dakota, at Grace Episcopal church, amid elaborate ceremonies.

LOCAL LINES.

Rev. John Encill will preach at the West Jefferson street church of Christ this evening.

The Tippecanoe club has arranged to make use of the voting machine at its annual election in January.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent society will hold a meeting Thursday afternoon at the rooms of the Standard club.

The ladies of Plymouth Congregational church will hold an apron and handkerchief bazaar during the third week in December, in the church parlors.

U. H. Stewart, who has been seriously ill for some days at his home, on West DeWald street, does not improve and his condition is regarded as quite critical.

PLACES THE BLAME

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY ON SENECA WRECK.

CALLS COMPANY NEGLIGENT

FAILED TO PROVIDE PROPER SIGNALS FOR TRAINS.

TRAINMEN ALSO NEGLIGENT

FAILED TO MAKE NOTE OF THE ENGINEER'S BLUNDER.

Adrian, Mich., Dec. 4.—The coroner's jury today found that the disastrous collision on the Wabash railroad near Seneca last Wednesday night, between trains 13 and 4 was caused by the negligence of the Wabash company and the trainmen of train 4.

The verdict says the railroad company was negligent in failing to provide train 4 with a head end brakeman and in failing to provide proper signals at the place of meeting of trains 4 and 13. Engineer Aaron T. Strong was found negligent in failing to properly understand and obey order No. 82, under which the train was running. Conductor George Martin was found negligent in failingto signal the engineer to stop and in failing to apply the air brakes when the engineer did not give the proper signal immediately after the station signal at Seneca, according to the company's rules. Fireman Bastien was found negligent in failing to remind the engineer of order 82, when the engineer failed to give the proper signal and slow up at Seneca. Brakeman A. W. Dittman was found negligent in failing to signal the engineer to stop and in failing to apply the air brake until after the train had passed the station at Seneca, when the engineer did not give the proper signal on approaching Seneca.

LIABILITIES QUITE HEAVY

HENRIETTA LEVINGTON FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Indebtedness of $15,345.25 is Scheduled—Another Petition—No December Court.

Mrs. Henrietta Levington, jobber and dealer in gloves and mittens, with an establishment in the Trentman building, on Calhoun street, north of Columbia, has filed a voluntary petition in the United States court asking that she be declared a bankrupt. The liabilities are quite heavy—a total of $15,345.25 of indebtedness being scheduled, with counterbalancing assets of $5,612.61. The greater number of creditors are outside wholesale firms, though a number of Fort Wayne persons are cited as holding notes for money borrowed. Breen & Morris are attorneys for the petitioner.

ONE BY AN ENGINEER.

Another voluntary bankruptcy petition filed yesterday is that of George William Bruns, a railroad engineer, of this city, who schedules liabilities of $1,466, with but $245 of assets. G. W. Louttit is the petitioner's attorney.

NO FEDERAL COURT.

Deputy Clerk Logan was officially notified this morning that no United States court would be held in this city during the present month. There is nothing upon the docket making a December term of court necessary, and none of the out of town court officials will be here.

VETERAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Henry Fuhrman, 63 years of age, employed by Henry Christianer, a farmer residing southeast of Hoagland, died very suddenly Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock. Mr. Fuhrman had been at work during the day and returning to the house shortly after 4 o'clock complained of feeling ill. Other men about the place were temporarily absent, and Mrs. Christianer stepped to the house of a neighbor to call assistance. When she and the neighbor returned Fuhrman was lying upon the floor, and death came within a few minutes. Dr. A. E. VanBuskirk, the acting coroner, was called to the place to hold an inquest. The post mortem by Dr. Smith, of Hoagland, revealed that the heart was at least six ounces heavier than normal, and that death had been produced by aortic valvular insufficiency, with aneurismal dilation of the aorta. Fuhrman was a veteran of the civil war, having served as a member of the Ninety-ninth Ohio infantry. Three brothers survive him.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

St. Peter's Council, No. 1, Catholic Benevolent Legion of Indiana, held its annual election Tuesday evening, with the following results: President, John N. Schnorr; vice president, Philip Wyss; orator, J. F. Franke; chancellor, Michael Kinder; collector, George Christen; secretary, Charles Schellhammer; outside guard, Louis Harber; inside guard, Robert Schmoll; trustees, Joseph N. Stine, John L. Becker, B. Harkens; spiritual director, Rev. F. Koerdt. Public installation will be held early in January.

SALSBURY FOUND GUILTY

GRAND RAPIDS CITY ATTORNEY CONVICTED.

Charge Fixed Upon Him of Having Accepted a Bribe to Award Big Contract.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 4.—The superior court jury in the bribery case again City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury returned a verdict of guilty today after deliberating all night.

Salsbury was indicted by the grand jury last summer on the charge of accepting a bribe of $75,000 for his assistance in pushing through a deal by which the city of Grand Rapids was to award to eastern capitalists a $4,000,000 contract for furnishing the city with water from Lake Michigan.

One of the trial's sensational features was the charge of the prosecution that State Senator George Nichols, one of Salsbury's attorneys, had attempted to bribe the people's principal witness.

Indicted with Salsbury were Henry A. Taylor, a young New York millionaire; Attorney Thomas McGarry and Stilson V. McLeod.

DENIED THE MOTION.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 4.—Judge Newnham, of the superior court, today denied the motion to quash the contempt proceedings against State Senator George E. Nichols, charged with attempting to bribe the people's chief witness while acting as attorney for Lant K. Salsbury, who was convicted today of bribery. He ordered the contempt proceedings stayed and directed the prosecuting attorney to proceed against Mr. Nichols on the charge of subornation of perjury.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. W. L. Penfield, of Auburn, is in the city.

Charles McCulloch is at Columbus, Ohio, on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Graham, of Ligonier, are at the New Aveline.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Parnin, of Aboit Center—a son; weight 14 pounds.

Mrs. Woods, of Angola, is spending a few days the guest of friends in the city.

The pupils of Clay school will give an entertainment in the school on Friday, Dec. 13.

Judge Robert S. Taylor returned today from St. Louis, where he was engaged in trying a lawsuit.

The ladies' society of Westminster Presbyterian church will meet in the chapel Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

John Meyers, of St. Louis, is in the city to spend a few weeks with his cousin, Miss Anna Meyers, of 48 Harmer street.

Judge Robert Lowry has gone to Indianapolis and Chicago on legal business pertaining to the Godfrey Indian cases.

Lauren C. Griffith, a carrier at the Fort Wayne postoffice, has been advanced from the third to the second class, the promotion carrying with it an increase in salary from $600 to $850 yearly.

The ladies of the Aid society of Trinity M. E. church will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Starkle, No. 39 East First street, for the transaction of important business.

Fort Wayne Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, will hold their annual election of officers this evening. St. Julian Council, C. B. L., and Summit City Lodge No. 170, F. and A. M., will also choose new officers tonight.

NICARAGUA ROUTE

FAVORED BY ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

REPORT GOES TO CONGRESS

PANAMA ROUTE CHEAPER, BUT NOT DESIRABLE.

COST WILL BE $180,000,000

CAN COMPLETE WATERWAY IN TEN YEARS.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The report of the isthmian canal commission was sent to congress today. The commission, as anticipated several weeks ago, favors the Nicaragua route and makes an estimate of $189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is $144,223,358, but, the report says, it would cost $109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission values the work done at $40,000,000. The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side. With adequate force and plant the commission estimates that the Nicaragua canal can be completed in six years, exclusive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated to complete the Panama canal. The total length of the Nicaragua route is 183.68 miles and the Panama route 49.09 miles. The estimated cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua canal annually is $1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama canal. The estimated time for a deep-draught vessel to pass through the Panama canal is twelve hours and through Nicaragua canal thirty-three hours. The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce, save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the gulf ports the advantage is two days and for most of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific one day. The Nicaragua route is said to be better for sailing vessels on account of favoring winds. Hygienic conditions also favor Nicaragua. The commission says the United States should acquire control of a strip of territory ten miles wide from sea to sea through which to build the canal. The consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be obtained to construct the canal, but the report says this can easily be secured. The concessions granted by the Colombian government to the Panama canal company have many years to run and new concessions cannot be granted the United States.

The report concludes as follows:

"After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the commission, the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the new Panama canal company, this commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route."

TO PROTECT PRESIDENT.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Hoar today introduced a bill for the protection of the president of the United States. It provides that any one who shall kill the president or shall make an attempt upon the life of the president shall be punished by death.

Any person who shall counsel or advise the killing of the president shall be imprisoned twenty years. Any person who shall aid the escape of any person concerned in the killing or counselling of the killing of the president shall be punished equally as an accomplice.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John E. Ross and Zella M. Gilliom.
John H. Volk and Caroline M. Lichtsinn.

Mesdames Kanaga, Holmes, Tuckey and Tibbles will entertain the ladies of Plymouth Congregational church, and friends, in the church parlors Friday afternoon.

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INDICATIONS.

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A NOONDAY BLAZE.

Fire, which was caused by a defective chimney, caused a damage of $10 to the house of Joseph Noonan, 37 Duck street, at noon today.

The Christian Endeavor society of the South Congregational church, meeting at the home of Rev. D. T. Williams last evening, elected officers as follows: President, Miss Kaiurah Williams; vice president, Mrs. Ina S. Malcolm; secretary, Miss Ella Wight; treasurer, Jacob Crick.

MESSAGE PLEASES

THE NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THEIR COMMENT FRIENDLY

LIKE EXPRESSIONS ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SEE FLUTTER ELSEWHERE

ENGLAND WILL HELP US TO UPHOLD DOCTRINE.

London, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's message to congress holds the first place in the afternoon newspapers here today. The comment on it, however, differs little from that of the morning papers. Strong general approval of the pronouncement which, as the St. James Gazette says, "strikes notes of conscious strength and assured success," is the pervading tone of the editorials.

"The spirited declaration for Monroeism will cause a flutter in Europe," says the Westminster Gazette, which continues:

"If the kaiser is really of the opinion, as alleged, that 'the American peril' is the question of the future for Europe, he will find confirmation in the message. He will envy Secretary Gage's surplus of $15,000,000 available for building ironclads or other purposes, for the American doctrine backed by the American surplus means that many European ambitions in South America are fore-doomed to failure. We do not doubt that it is the policy of this country, if called upon to make a choice, to stand by the United States in defense of the doctrine. We are also an American power and it was we who first suggested the idea."

After noting that South America, the only outlet for the surplus population of Europe, is largely in the possession of the corrupt Spanish over whom the United States throws its aegis without guaranteeing good government, the Westminster Gazette concludes:

"It is not easy to affirm this in the interests of mankind, and when the United States, after warning Europe not to enter America, proceeds itself to step out from the American continent, even a theoretical defense is difficult. The situation has the germs of an immense controversy in the future."

AUSTRIAN COMMENT.

Vienna, Dec. 4.—Discussing President Roosevelt's message to congress, the Austrian papers are unanimous in praising the references to anarchists, but on other points they are not quite so laudatory.

The Fremdenblatt comments on the peaceful tone of the message, remarking that President Roosevelt evidently will not allow himself to be carried away by senseless chauvinists.

The Neues-Wiener Tageblatt dwells on its "imperialistic character," adding:

"There lives in America a spirit, as an 'appendant' to the Monroe doctrine formula of Europe for the Americans, and this formula, although clad in the most peaceful phrases, pervades the message."

The Deutsche Volksblatt declares that the policy enunciated must expand American production, and therefore "measures for the protection of Austrian production are required by the dictates of self-preservation."

The Austrian Volks-Zeitung believes that the strength of the message lies in the moderation of its tone, adding:

"It speaks in the language of a strong man who knows he requires no sonorous words to be heard."

The Neues-Weiner Journal, also dealing with the power of the message, recommends its close study, so as to "find means, at the proper time, of spoiling his game."

WHAT ENGLAND APPROVES.

New York, Dec. 4.—No portion of the president's message is more cordially approved of in England than that referring to the question of the treatment of anarchists, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is considered exceedingly gratifying that President Roosevelt should not be afraid to make proposals which on the surface are open to the criticism that they are subversive of personal liberty in the matter of opinion. In this country there is a strong undercurrent of feeling against laws which permit and actually encourage the immigration of foreign anarchists. London, especially, feels strongly on this point, and owing to the vast number of undesirable aliens who have taken up their abode in the east end, the metropolis would gladly welcome any restrictive measures. In reference to the proposal that mankind should bind itself together to make anarchy, like piracy, a crime against the law of nations, it is pointed out that the difficulty is to define what anarchy consists of, and to obtain trustworthy evidence against those holding such a doctrine before they commit overt acts which would render them amenable to ordinary criminal laws.

THEY LIKE ROOSEVELT.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—The National Live Stock convention, in session here, today adopted resolutions lamenting the death of President McKinley and voicing its satisfaction derived from the fact that President Roosevelt is well acquainted with the cattle interests.

WERE WED THIS MORNING

JOHN E. ROSS AND MISS ZELLA M. GILLIOM.

Ceremony a Very Quiet One—Bride and Groom Start on Wedding Trip to the South.

John E. Ross, ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines, and Miss Zella M. Gilliom were united in marriage this morning and an hour later left on a wedding trip through the south.

The wedding was a very quiet one and it had been planned that no announcement should reach the public until tomorrow, so that the news in The Sentinel this evening will be received with considerable surprise, both by those present at the ceremony and the numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ross.

The ceremony occurred at 9 o'clock today at the home of the bride, 19 North Harrison street, and the officiating clergyman was Rev. J. Webster Bailey, of Plymouth Congregational church. The guests present included only Dr. Ross, a brother of the groom, and the immediate family of the bride.

Mr. Ross began a two weeks' vacation from his official position and at 10:15 he and his bride boarded train 21 for Chicago. Their ultimate destination is Dallas, Texas, where a number of Mr. Ross' friends reside. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ross are well known and their host of friends will hasten to offer congratulations. The bride was for some years an assistant in the dental office of Dr. H. C. Sites.

GET FRANCHISE WESTWARD.

The Huntington county commissioners Tuesday granted the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Traction company a franchise for the extension of its electric line westward from Huntington to county limits. The first of June, 1902, is the time stated in the franchise to commence the work of construction and until June, 1903, to complete and have in operation the railway.

However, the work of construction west of Huntington has already begun and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The grading for a distance of seven miles is completed and is now ready for the rails. The force doing the grading is at present one mile west of Andrews working towards LaGro, and if the weather remains favorable for another two weeks, the grading will be finished to that point.

CONSECRATED A BISHOP.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4.—Dr. Cameron Mann, who has long been prominently identified with the Episcopal church in this city, was today consecrated a bishop of the Missionary district of North Dakota, at Grace Episcopal church, amid elaborate ceremonies.

LOCAL LINES.

Rev. John Encill will preach at the West Jefferson street church of Christ this evening.

The Tippecanoe club has arranged to make use of the voting machine at its annual election in January.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent society will hold a meeting Thursday afternoon at the rooms of the Standard club.

The ladies of Plymouth Congregational church will hold an apron and handkerchief bazaar during the third week in December, in the church parlors.

U. H. Stewart, who has been seriously ill for some days at his home, on West DeWald street, does not improve and his condition is regarded as quite critical.

PLACES THE BLAME

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY ON SENECA WRECK.

CALLS COMPANY NEGLIGENT

FAILED TO PROVIDE PROPER SIGNALS FOR TRAINS.

TRAINMEN ALSO NEGLIGENT

FAILED TO MAKE NOTE OF THE ENGINEER'S BLUNDER.

Adrian, Mich., Dec. 4.—The coroner's jury today found that the disastrous collision on the Wabash railroad near Seneca last Wednesday night, between trains 13 and 4 was caused by the negligence of the Wabash company and the trainmen of train 4.

The verdict says the railroad company was negligent in failing to provide train 4 with a head end brakeman and in failing to provide proper signals at the place of meeting of trains 4 and 13. Engineer Aaron T. Strong was found negligent in failing to properly understand and obey order No. 82, under which the train was running. Conductor George Martin was found negligent in failing to signal the engineer to stop and in failing to apply the air brakes when the engineer did not give the proper signal immediately after the station signal at Seneca, according to the company's rules. Fireman Bastien was found negligent in failing to remind the engineer of order 82, when the engineer failed to give the proper signal and slow up at Seneca. Brakeman A. W. Dittman was found negligent in failing to signal the engineer to stop and in failing to apply the air brake until after the train had passed the station at Seneca, when the engineer did not give the proper signal on approaching Seneca.

LIABILITIES QUITE HEAVY

HENRIETTA LEVINGTON FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Indebtedness of $15,345.25 is Scheduled—Another Petition—No December Court.

Mrs. Henrietta Levington, jobber and dealer in gloves and mittens, with an establishment in the Trentman building, on Calhoun street, north of Columbia, has filed a voluntary petition in the United States court asking that she be declared a bankrupt. The liabilities are quite heavy—a total of $15,345.25 of indebtedness being scheduled, with counterbalancing assets of $5,612.61. The greater number of creditors are outside wholesale firms, though a number of Fort Wayne persons are cited as holding notes for money borrowed. Breen & Morris are attorneys for the petitioner.

ONE BY AN ENGINEER.

Another voluntary bankruptcy petition filed yesterday is that of George William Bruns, a railroad engineer, of this city, who schedules liabilities of $1,486, with but $945 of assets. G. W. Louttit is the petitioner's attorney.

NO FEDERAL COURT.

Deputy Clerk Logan was officially notified this morning that no United States court would be held in this city during the present month. There is nothing upon the docket making a December term of court necessary, and none of the out of town court officials will be here.

VETERAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Henry Fuhrman, 63 years of age, employed by Henry Christianer, a farmer residing southeast of Hoagland, died very suddenly Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock. Mr. Fuhrman had been at work during the day and returning to the house shortly after 4 o'clock complained of feeling ill. Other men about the place were temporarily absent, and Mrs. Christianer stepped to the house of a neighbor to call assistance. When she and the neighbor returned Fuhrman was lying upon the floor, and death came within a few minutes. Dr. A. E. VanBuskirk, the acting coroner, was called to the place to hold an inquest. The post mortem by Dr. Smith, of Hoagland, revealed that the heart was at least six ounces heavier than normal, and that death had been produced by aortic valvular insufficiency, with aneurismal dilation of the aorta. Fuhrman was a veteran of the civil war, having served as a member of the Ninety-ninth Ohio infantry. Three brothers survive him.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

St. Peter's Council, No. 1, Catholic Benevolent Legion of Indiana, held its annual election Tuesday evening, with the following results: President, John N. Schnorr; vice president, Philip Wyss; orator, J. F. Franke; chancellor, Michael Kinder; collector, George Christen; secretary, Charles Schellhammer; outside guard, Louis Harber; inside guard, Robert Schmoll; trustees, Joseph N. Stine, John L. Becker, B. Harkens; spiritual director, Rev. F. Koerdt. Public installation will be held early in January.

SALSBURY FOUND GUILTY

GRAND RAPIDS CITY ATTORNEY CONVICTED.

Charge Fixed Upon Him of Having Accepted a Bribe to Award Big Contract.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 4.—The superior court jury in the bribery case again City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury returned a verdict of guilty today after deliberating all night.

Salsbury was indicted by the grand jury last summer on the charge of accepting a bribe of $75,000 for his assistance in pushing through a deal by which the city of Grand Rapids was to award to eastern capitalists a $4,000,000 contract for furnishing the city with water from Lake Michigan.

One of the trial's sensational features was the charge of the prosecution that State Senator George Nichols, one of Salsbury's attorneys, had attempted to bribe the people's principal witness.

Indicted with Salsbury were Henry A. Taylor, a young New York millionaire; Attorney Thomas McGarry and Stilson V. McLeod.

DENIED THE MOTION.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 4.—Judge Newnham, of the superior court, today denied the motion to quash the contempt proceedings against State Senator George E. Nichols, charged with attempting to bribe the people's chief witness while acting as attorney for Lant K. Salsbury, who was convicted today of bribery. He ordered the contempt proceedings stayed and directed the prosecuting attorney to proceed against Mr. Nichols on the charge of subornation of perjury.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. W. L. Penfield, of Auburn, is in the city.

Charles McCulloch is at Columbus, Ohio, on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Graham, of Ligonier, are at the New Aveline.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Parnin, of Aboit Center—a son; weight 14 pounds.

Mrs. Woods, of Angola, is spending a few days the guest of friends in the city.

The pupils of Clay school will give an entertainment in the school on Friday, Dec. 13.

Judge Robert S. Taylor returned today from St. Louis, where he was engaged in trying a lawsuit.

The ladies' society of Westminster Presbyterian church will meet in the chapel Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

John Meyers, of St. Louis, is in the city to spend a few weeks with his cousin, Miss Anna Meyers, of 48 Harmer street.

Judge Robert Lowry has gone to Indianapolis and Chicago on legal business pertaining to the Godfrey Indian cases.

Lauren C. Griffith, a carrier at the Fort Wayne postoffice, has been advanced from the third to the second class, the promotion carrying with it an increase in salary from $600 to $850 yearly.

The ladies of the Aid society of Trinity M. E. church will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Stuckle, No. 39 East First street, for the transaction of important business.

Fort Wayne Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, will hold their annual election of officers this evening. St. Julian Council, C. B. L., and Summit City Lodge No. 170, F. and A. M., will also choose new officers tonight.

NICARAGUA ROUTE

FAVORED BY ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

REPORT GOES TO CONGRESS

PANAMA ROUTE CHEAPER, BUT NOT DESIRABLE.

COST WILL BE $180,000,000

CAN COMPLETE WATERWAY IN TEN YEARS.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The report of the isthmian canal commission was sent to congress today. The commission, as anticipated several weeks ago, favors the Nicaragua route and makes an estimate of $189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is $144,233,356, but, the report says, it would cost $109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission values the work done at $40,000,000. The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be by locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. Harbors already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be done at the entrance of the harbor on the Atlantic side. With adequate force and plant the commission estimates that the Nicaragua canal can be completed in six years, exclusive of two years for preparation. Ten years is estimated to complete the Panama canal. The total length of the Nicaragua route is 183.66 miles and the Panama route 49.09 miles. The estimated cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua canal annually is $1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama canal. The estimated time for a deep-draught vessel to pass through the Panama canal is twelve hours and through Nicaragua canal thirty-three hours. The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce, save that originating on the west coast of South America. For the gulf ports the advantage is two days and for most of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific one day. The Nicaragua route is said to be better for sailing vessels on account of favoring winds. Hygienic conditions also favor Nicaragua. The commission says the United States should acquire control of a strip of territory ten miles wide from sea to sea through which to build the canal. The consent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be obtained to construct the canal, but the report says this can easily be secured. The concessions granted by the Colombian government to the Panama canal company have many years to run and new concessions cannot be granted the United States.

The report concludes as follows:

"After considering all the facts developed by the investigations made by the commission, the actual situation as it now stands, and having in view the terms offered by the new Panama canal company, this commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaragua route."

TO PROTECT PRESIDENT.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Hoar today introduced a bill for the protection of the president of the United States. It provides that any one who shall kill the president or shall make an attempt upon the life of the president shall be punished by death.

Any person who shall counsel or advise the killing of the president shall be imprisoned twenty years. Any person who shall aid the escape of any person concerned in the killing or counseling of the killing of the president shall be punished equally as an accomplice.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John E. Ross and Zella M. Gilliom.

John H. Volk and Caroline E. Lichtsinn.

Mesdames Kanaga, Holmer, Tuckey and Tibbles will entertain the ladies of Plymouth Congregational church and friends, in the church parlors Friday afternoon.

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WANTS TO KNOW

WHAT TRACTION COMPANY IS WILLING TO DO.

COUNCIL NAMES COMMITTEE

WILL ASK FOR CONFERENCE ON TRACTION MATTERS.

A JOINT MEETING IS HELD

MAYOR AND OTHERS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

The net material results of last night's joint meeting of the city council, board of works and mayor to consider the whole general traction situation in this city was the appointment of a committee to confer with the Fort Wayne Traction company and get from that corporation some definite statement of what it is willing to do in respect of affording entrance and terminal facilities for interurban roads and for providing extensions and sevice to now unserved districts of the city.

This came after two hours' discussion, debate, questioning and cross-questioning, in which many views were expressed, some temper displayed and new facts brought out.

Councilman Hench moved the appointment of the committee and his purpose was to ascertain if the confidence of the mayor and several members of the council in the traction company's purpose to be fair was justified. The motion was carried unanimously and Chairman Scheid named Messrs. Bauer, Hosey and Miller as the councilmanic members of the committee, ignoring the mover of the motion creating it.

MAYOR OPENS DEBATE.

Mayor Berghoff opened the discussion in the conference, after some unimportant business had been transacted in council and the body had gone into committee of the whole to meet in joint session with the mayor and the board of works. The mayor talked for upwards of half an hour and freely, frankly and at times with considerable feeling set forth his views. He reviewed the various interurban franchises granted, pointing out that nothing had come of any of them save that granted the Southwestern. The mayor expressed belief that the best way for interurbans to come in was over the traction company's lines, pointing out that that was the method in every city he knew of that had interurban roads. The mayor said, however, it was up to the council to decide that so far as that body was concerned. He desired not to influence the members. If the council thought the Southwestern ought to have a new route down town, by way of Harrison street, or Ewing street, the council must act on its own responsibility. The mayor urged objections to Ewing street, however, and pointed out that street car tracks in the proposed Harrison street tunnel would be inconvenient and perilous. The mayor said he had given public expression to his views (referring to his statement recently published in The Sentinel), and he believed if the Fort Wayne Traction company could be forced or induced to do the things he had outlined it would be the best and most satisfactory solution of the whole problem that could be reached. The mayor said he had been abused and misunderstood, but he could not help that. His views were his honest views and he would stand by them. Dust had been thrown and public sentiment manufactured by which the council was deceived. During his remarks the mayor read the resolution of the council adopted in the early part of 1899 asking the legislature to empower the city to compel the traction company to submit to cetain conditions designed to permit entrance of interurban roads over its tracks. The resolution had been introduced by Councilman Hench and the mayor read it with much unctiousness.

Mayor Bereghoff discussed at some length the proposition presented by R. B. Hanna to the board of works for a franchise granting some sixteen miles of streets for a competing city system on a four-cent fare basis, with seven tickets for a quarter. The mayor thought Fort Wayne too small to support two systems of street railway and that it would ensue in disaster for both and result in depriving the city of good service from either. He thought it should first be ascertained definitely what the traction company will do, after which Mr. Hanna's proposition could be entertained if necessary.

MR. HENCH HEARD.

Councilman Hench promptly followed the mayor and blandly inquired why, if the mayor had wished to delve into ancient history, he had not reviewed the facts of the reception of a special committee that waited on representatives of the traction company to ascertain what terms could be obtained for interurban companies and had been sat upon most effectually. Mr. Hench talked at some length, stating that if fair terms could be obtained from the traction company he was ready to support any measure looking to that end. But the traction company, he said, always had a string to every fair-looking proposition and he had come to doubt if that corporation meant to act in good faith with the city on a proposition. He reiterated, however, his entire readiness to join his support to any proposition that was fair to the city and interurbans.

MR. HOSEY TALKS.

Councilman Hosey then took the floor and kept it until he had not only stated his own position, but had gone through in detail with a recital of the interurban franchises granted by the present and the preceeding council to interurban railway companies. Mr. Hosey said his objection to independent enterances for interurbans was the impossibility of the city protecting itself against the final acquisition by the old traction company of the franchises granted to interurbans. The old corporation, he said, wanted new grants and the city wanted to impose new conditions and obtain better and more extended service. The only way to secure these was by trading new franchises. If the traction copmany could from time to time obtain franchises by purchase of the rights of interurban companies with independent entrances, the city never would and never could get what it wanted and what it so much needed. In conclusion Mr. Hosey admonished his colleagues that the place for corporations and companies wanting franchises to come to do business was in the council chamber. Members should not be influenced by newspapers or newspaper men, nor by the personnel of the support that any interest seeking franchises brought forward to influence the council. The place to get franchises and transact business was in the city hall. His own views, his own attitude and his whole course had been based upon what he believed to be the public interest and that position he intended to maintain, he said emphatically, as he concluded.

Mr. Hosey asserted with vehemence that if any promoters had money to pay for getting franchises it should be paid to the city for the benefit of the people and not to outside parties too boost franchises along. Mr. Hosey talked for more than half an hour and was listened to most attentively.

KEPT UNDER COVER

In the course of some interrogatories put by members to Chairman Eggemann, of the board of works, it was developed that several months ago the Traction company had made a verbal proposition to the board of works looking to franchises for certain important extensions and improvements to the city system. The Traction company, Mr. Eggemann said, wanted to extend lines out Broadway to the bridge, and south on Fairfield avenue and Calhoun street to the city limits, besides wanting other extensions, in consideration of which it wanted a loop on Clinton street, double track on Main street, track on Holman street and some other concessions. Mr. Eggemann said the matter had never been in any way communicated to the council because it was not officially before the board. The chairman of the board was searchingly examined by Councilman Miller, whose questions brought out these facts.

COUNCILMAN BAUER.

Councilman Bauer confessed that he had come to the meeting under the impression that it was to be a conference for the settlement of differences and reaching an agreement that would ensue in some good, but on the contrary had found it was more a Traction company love feast than otherwise.

The council has been kept in the dark by the board of works, he said. The matter of which Mr. Eggemann spoke had never seen the light of day and the council had never had any intimation of it whatever. Mr. Bauer paid tribute to the honesty and courage of the mayor, and announced that he was prepared to support measures that gave fair terms to interurban companies and protected the city.

Then came Mr. Hench's motion for the appointment of a committee to ascertain what the Traction company is willing to do. Mr. Hench said he was ready to afford a chance to have the mayor's confidence vindicated and accordingly made his motion, which was carried. Chairman Scheid appointed the committee and the joint meeting adjourned.

Mayor Berghoff declined to act as chairman of the joint meeting and Councilman Scheid was chosen. Councilman Ehrman was elected secretary.

Secretary Graves, of the board of underwriters, is calling the attention of merchants to the fact that flexible cord must not be used in show windows for electrical display during the holiday season. It is prohibited by the rules of the underwriters, and its use will invalidate insurance policies.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Nill have gone to Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Despite easy weak cables wheat took a quick upturn today, opening firm and advancing strongly on every bit of available bullish news. Northwestern receipts were reported rapidly diminishing, and the dry weather in the southwest was said to be very hurtful to the winter crop. Trade early was general and the demand was largely by local speculators. Late advices from Liverpool showed an advance in that market and this influencing American markets in general brought a rush to recover by many shorts here, and a consequent additional advance in prices. December opened ¼@⅜c higher at 74⅛@74¼c and soon sold up to 74⅝c. May options opened ⅛@¼c to ⅜@½c up at 78⅛c to 78½c and sold up to 78¾@78⅞c. Local receipts were only 55 cars, none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 743 cars, making a total for the three points of 798 cars, against 1,086 last week and 540 a year ago.

Corn opened with a show of much of the strength exhibited late yesterday. In spite of the highest price for the crop receipts were very slow. Offerings were light and there was a good demand by pit traders Some strength was gained from the wheat bulge and prices advanced to new records for the crop. December opened ¼c to ⅛c up at 62⅜c to 62⅝c and sold to 63⅜c. May started unchanged to ⅜c higher at 65½c to 65⅞c and advanced to 66⅛@66½c. Receipts were 103 cars.

Light receipts, scanty country acceptances, a good cash demand and a strength in other grains helped oats. May opened ⅛c to ⅜c higher at 43⅜c to 43⅛c. Commission houses were good buyers and May soon sold up to 44¼@44⅜c, easing back to 44c on profit-taking. Receipts were 97 cars.

Provisions opened strong on a smaller run of hogs. The demand was good especially for pork, and there was not much offered. January pork opened unchanged to 5c up at $16.05@16.10 and sold to $16.25; January lard 5@7½c up at $9.32½@9.40 and sold to $9.55, and January ribs 7½c up at $8.30.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Dec., 75¼@75⅜c; May, 79½c.

Corn—Dec., 63½@63⅝c; May, 67c.

Oats—Dec., 44¼c; May, 45@45¼c.

Pork — Jan., $16.37½; May, $16.70; Dec., $15.37½.

Lard—Dec., $9.50; Jan., $9.50; May, $9.57½.

Ribs—Jan., $8.32½; May, $8.50; Dec., $8.32½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.40, No. 1. $1.39; Dec., $1.40; May, $1.45.

Rye—Dec., 60½c; May, 64½c.

Barley—Cash, 56@63c.

Timothy—March, $6.55.

Clover—March, $9.35@9.40.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market steady to stronger. Good to prime, $6.35@7.50; poor to medium, $3.90@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.25; cows, $1.25@4.75; heifers, $2.00@5.50; canners, $1.25@2.50; bulls, $2.00@4.40; calves, $2.50@5.50; Texas fed steers, $5.15.

Hogs—Receipts today, 50,000; tomorrow, ——; left over, 10,495. Market steady. Mixed and butchers, $5.65@6.10; good to choice heavy, $5.80@6.15; rough heavy, $5.40@5.65; light, $5.00@5.85; bulk of sales, $5.70@5.85.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Butter—Market steady; creameries, 14@24½c; dairies, 13@20c.

Cheese—Market steady; twins, 9¼@9½c; young Americas, 10c; daisies, 10@10¼c.

Eggs—Market steady, 24c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 4.—There was a moderate demand for stocks in the opening dealings at fractional gains throughout. The specialties led, notably United States Steel preferred, Manhattan, Sugar and Hocking Coal, with gains of nearly a point. Amalgamated Copper opened unchanged and fluctuated within a range of ¼ above and ¼ below last night.

The strength of the specialties extended in a lesser degree to the railroad list, and during the first half hour there were a number of considerable gains. Sugar, Manhattan and People's Gas were bought heavily and advanced 1½ to 2½. Amalgamated Copper rallied from 71⅛ to 72¾. Among the railroads New York Central and Rock Island advanced 1¼ and 3 respectively. Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific, C., C., C. & St. L. and Wabash common and preferred, Brooklyn Transit and St. Paul were between 1 and 2 points better. Long Island advanced 2 points and Michigan Central sold 10 points below the previous sale Amalgamated Copper continued to fluctuate in a very erratic manner. Prices were at the best for railroads at 11 o'clock.

The stock market developed increasing activity and breadth. Manhattan touched 142⅝, a rise of 2¾, and Consolidated Gas was up 2½. Rock Island got up 4½ in all, touching 151½, and Missouri Pacific's gain reached 2½. Baltimore and Ohio, Delaware and Hudson, General Electric, Metropolitan Street Railway and Tennessee Coal figured for advances of 1 to 2½. Great Northern preferred declined 1½. Amalgamated Copper was pushing up to 73, but became less active at the top. A rise of 1⅛ in Pennsylvania and 2¾ in New York Central were new features. The junior Vanderbilts and the Readings followed the movement.

Bonds were irregular.

Ladies, see the beautiful costumes worn by the Nelly Lyons Healy company in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

The weather, the price, the quality have combined in our favor. Do you know what you want—or do you not know? It's here, anyhow—suit or overcoat. Prices from $10 to $25.

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FOR XMAS.

What would please the daughter, the son, or in fact the whole family more than a good PIANO?

We can sell you the world's leaders, such as

Chickering, Weber, Kranich & Bach, Fischer, Haines.

and other noted makes.

We make the prices right and the terms the easiest.

In Small Musical Instruments

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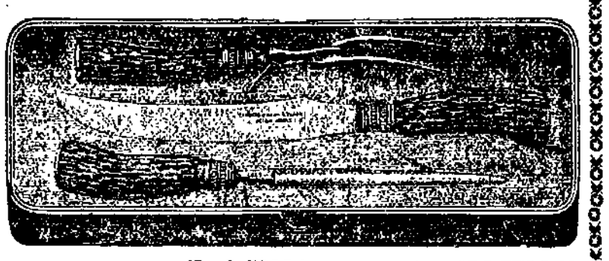
Mandolins, Guitars, etc., in all the famous makes.

In Sheet Music we aim to carry all the standards and everything new as fast as it comes out.

Geo. Jacobs,

117 Calhoun Street.

To Complete a Good Dinner



You Will Need a... NEW MEAT CHOPPER CARVING SET....

Our line of CARVERS is larger than ever. All new styles and at all prices. Rogers 1847 Silverware. Pocket Knives and Scissors. HOLIDAY GOODS. Washing Machines and Wringers. Mrs. Pott's Sad Irons and Ironing Boards. And a complete line of Hardware.

H. PFEIFFER & SON,
No. 9 E. Columbia Street.

NO MONEY DOWN

LEADING CREDIT CLOTHIERS OF AMERICA

A Suit, a Hat, a Pair Shoes,
Credit Drives Away the Blues.

A Popular Clothing Store

If you will open a charge account at this store you will quickly learn the reason of its great popularity.

Every store extends credit to a favored few—we extend it to everybody.

Men, Women and Children

will find at this store a grand opportunity during the coming week to purchase stylish, dependable Clothing, Hats and Shoes at prices no store can undersell.

Ask the salesman to charge whatever you buy—there is no red tape about our system in any of our 28 stores.

Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., 109 Calhoun Street.

Vigorous Motherhood

Selma, Ala., January 9, 1900.

I used Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught before my confinement and it did me all the good in the world. My baby is only four weeks old, but he is as large as a two-months' old child. I feel better than I have in three years.

Mrs. FANNIE SHARPE.

The influence of a healthy and energetic mother is as far-reaching as life itself. Her children, full of mental and physical vigor, go out into the world, ready and well equipped for its struggle. Successful lives of men and women are more largely than is generally supposed, the results of healthy and vigorous motherhood. The children of weak and sickly mothers strew the paths of life with their failures. More and more do women realize that sickly mothers bequeath sickness and misery to their children. Mrs. Sharpe did a wise thing in taking

WINE OF CARDUI

It helped her to avoid much suffering. It rewarded her with the blessing of a strong, healthy child. Wine of Cardui invigorates and strengthens the womanly organs. It regulates menstruation and drives out every trace of leucorrhœa. It enables women who have considered themselves barren for years to bear healthy children. It has brought happiness to countless homes of loneliness and despair. It equips a woman for every duty of life. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

Bodily pain loses its terror if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, bruises, accidents of any sort.

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

Borrow From Us
WE LOAN MONEY.

Perhaps you do not know just how to get or where to go for a little money. This partially explains.

We make loans of $10, $20, $30, $50, $100 on furniture, pianos, horses and buggies, wagons, etc.

Everything left in your possession and you have the use of the money and property. We give you from 1 to 12 months to pay the money back and the payments are so small you scarcely notice it. All our dealings private and confidential. Our manner of doing business fully explained if you will call at the office.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.
Home phone 995.
Open Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

DR. R. P. WHITE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
Rooms 3 and 4.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 875, residence 874.

Merit Will Tell

The truth of this saying has been proven by the wonderful success of

Syrup of White Pine and Tar Co.,

in all cases of Coughs, Colds, etc. It is our absolutely genuine preparation that

HAS MERIT.

Buy a bottle of it now. Try it, and if not absolutely satisfactory to you, we will refund the money. Is this guarantee good enough?

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
Pharmacy, 88 Calhoun St.

WILD'S DELICIOUS CANDY-FLAVORS AT ALL GROCERS.

BLUE—
Dishes Right from Japan. . . . .

Delicate patterns and just the right blue makes this ware much sought after.

We now have in a new lot, so can supply you by the dozen. We wish to call attention to our stock of Christmas novelties, which is more complete this year than ever before. New number,

819 Calhoun Street.
Lehman Book & News Co.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING,
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 101 Calhoun Street.
..... Phone 207.

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THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH
All the latest Records,
Vocal and Instrumental.
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE,
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

WANTS TO KNOW

WHAT TRACTION COMPANY IS WILLING TO DO.

COUNCIL NAMES COMMITTEE

WILL ASK FOR CONFERENCE ON TRACTION MATTERS.

A JOINT MEETING IS HELD

MAYOR AND OTHERS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

The net material results of last night's joint meeting of the city council, board of works and mayor to consider the whole general traction situation in this city was the appointment of a committee to confer with the Fort Wayne Traction company and get from that corporation some definite statement of what it is willing to do in respect of affording entrance and terminal facilities for interurban roads and for providing extensions and sevice to now unserved districts of the city.

This came after two hours' discussion, debate, questioning and cross-questioning, in which many views were expressed, some temper displayed and new facts brought out.

Councilman Hench moved the appointment of the committee and his purpose was to ascertain if the confidence of the mayor and several members of the council in the traction company's purpose to be fair was justified. The motion was carried unanimously and Chairman Scheid named Messrs. Bauer, Hosey and Miller as the councilmanic members of the committee, ignoring the mover of the motion creating it.

MAYOR OPENS DEBATE.

Mayor Berghoff opened the discussion in the conference, after some unimportant business had been transacted in council and the body had gone into committee of the whole to meet in joint session with the mayor and the board of works. The mayor talked for upwards of half an hour and freely, frankly and at times with considerable feeling set forth his views. He reviewed the various interurban franchises granted, pointing out that nothing had come of any of them save that granted the Southwestern. The mayor expressed belief that the best way for interurbans to come in was over the traction company's lines, pointing out that that was the method in every city he knew of that had interurban roads. The mayor said, however, it was up to the council to decide that so far as that body was concerned. He desired not to influence the members. If the council thought the Southwestern ought to have a new route down town, by way of Harrison street, or Ewing street, the council must act on its own responsibility. The mayor urged objections to Ewing street, however, and pointed out that street car tracks in the proposed Harrison street tunnel would be inconvenient and perilous. The mayor said he had given public expression to his views (referring to his statement recently published in The Sentinel), and he believed if the Fort Wayne Traction company could be forced or induced to do the things he had outlined it would be the best and most satisfactory solution of the whole problem that could be reached. The mayor said he had been abused and misunderstood, but he could not help that. His views were his honest views and he would stand by them. Dust had been thrown and public sentiment manufactured by which the council was deceived. During his remarks the mayor read the resolution of the council adopted in the early part of 1899 asking the legislature to empower the city to compel the traction company to submit to certain conditions designed to permit entrance of interurban roads over its tracks. The resolution had been introduced by Councilman Hench and the mayor read it with much unctiousness.

Mayor Bereghoff discussed at some length the proposition presented by R. B. Hanna to the board of works for a franchise granting some sixteen miles of streets for a competing city system on a four-cent fare basis, with seven tickets for a quarter. The mayor thought Fort Wayne too small to support two systems of street railway and that it would ensue in disaster for both and result in depriving the city of good service from either. He thought it should first be ascertained definitely what the traction company will do, after which Mr. Hanna's proposition could be entertained if necessary.

MR. HENCH HEARD.

Councilman Hench promptly followed the mayor and blandly inquired why, if the mayor had wished to delve into ancient history, he had not reviewed the facts of the reception of a special committee that waited on representatives of the traction company to ascertain what terms could be obtained for interurban companies and had been sat upon most effectually. Mr. Hench talked at some length, stating that if fair terms could be obtained from the traction company he was ready to support any measure looking to that end. But the traction company, he said, always had a string to every fair-looking proposition and he had come to doubt if that corporation meant to act in good faith with the city on a proposition. He reiterated, however, his entire readiness to join his support to any proposition that was fair to the city and interurbans.

MR. HOSEY TALKS.

Councilman Hosey then took the floor and kept it until he had not only stated his own position, but had gone through in detail with a recital of the interurban franchises granted by the present and the preceding council to interurban railway companies. Mr. Hosey said his objection to independent enterances for interurbans was the impossibility of the city protecting itself against the final acquisition by the old traction company of the franchises granted to interurbans. The old corporation, he said, wanted new grants and the city wanted to impose new conditions and obtain better and more extended service. The only way to secure these was by trading new franchises. If the traction copmany could from time to time obtain franchises by purchase of the rights of interurban companies with independent entrances, the city never would and never could get what it wanted and what it so much needed. In conclusion Mr. Hosey admonished his colleagues that the place for corporations and companies wanting franchises to come to do business was in the council chamber. Members should not be influenced by newspapers or newspaper men, nor by the personnel of the support that any interest seeking franchises brought forward to influence the council. The place to get franchises and transact business was in the city hall. His own views, his own attitude and his whole course had been based upon what he believed to be the public interest and that position he intended to maintain, he said emphatically, as he concluded.

Mr. Hosey asserted with vehemence that if any promoters had money to pay for getting franchises it should be paid to the city for the benefit of the people and not to outside parties too boost franchises along. Mr. Hosey talked for more than half an hour and was listened to most attentively.

KEPT UNDER COVER

In the course of some interrogatories put by members to Chairman Eggemann, of the board of works, it was developed that several months ago the Traction company had made a verbal proposition to the board of works looking to franchises for certain important extensions and improvements to the city system. The Traction company, Mr. Eggemann said, wanted to extend lines out Broadway to the bridge, and south on Fairfield avenue and Calhoun street to the city limits, besides wanting other extensions, in consideration of which it wanted a loop on Clinton street, double track on Main street, track on Holman street and some other concessions. Mr. Eggemann said the matter had never been in any way communicated to the council because it was not officially before the board. The chairman of the board was searchingly examined by Councilman Miller, whose questions brought out these facts.

COUNCILMAN BAUER.

Councilman Bauer confessed that he had come to the meeting under the impression that it was to be a conference for the settlement of differences and reaching an agreement that would ensue in some good, but on the contrary had found it was more a Traction company love feast than otherwise.

The council has been kept in the dark by the board of works, he said. The matter of which Mr. Eggemann spoke had never seen the light of day and the council had never had any intimation of it whatever. Mr. Bauer paid tribute to the honesty and courage of the mayor, and announced that he was prepared to support measures that gave fair terms to interurban companies and protected the city.

Then came Mr. Hench's motion for the appointment of a committee to ascertain what the Traction company is willing to do. Mr. Hench said he was ready to afford a chance to have the mayor's confidence vindicated and accordingly made his motion, which was carried. Chairman Scheid appointed the committee and the joint meeting adjourned.

Mayor Berghoff declined to act as chairman of the joint meeting and Councilman Scheid was chosen. Councilman Barman was elected secretary.

Secretary Graves, of the board of underwriters, is calling the attention of merchants to the fact that flexible cord must not be used in show windows for electrical display during the holiday season. It is prohibited by the rules of the underwriters, and its use will invalidate insurance policies.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Nill have gone to Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Despite easy weak cables wheat took a quick upturn today, opening firm and advancing strongly on every bit of available bullish news. Northwestern receipts were reported rapidly diminishing, and the dry weather in the southwest was said to be very hurtful to the winter crop. Trade early was general and the demand was largely by local speculators. Late advices from Liverpool showed an advance in that market and this influencing American markets in general brought a rush to recover by many shorts here, and a consequent additional advance in prices. December opened ½@⅝c higher at 74⅛@74¼c and soon sold up to 74¼c. May options opened ⅛@¼c to ⅜@½c up at 78¼c to 78⅛c and sold up to 78⅜@78⅝c. Local receipts were only 35 cars, none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 743 cars, making a total for the three points of 708 cars, against 1,086 last week and 535 a year ago.

Corn opened with a show of much of the strength exhibited late yesterday. In spite of the highest price for the crop receipts were very slow. Offerings were light and there was a good demand by pit traders. Some strength was gained from the wheat bulge and prices advanced to new records for the crop. December opened ¼c to ⅜c up at 62⅜c to 62⅝c and sold to 63⅜c. May started unchanged to ⅜c higher at 65½c to 65⅞c and advanced to 66⅛@66⅜c. Receipts were 103 cars.

Light receipts, scanty country acceptances, a good cash demand and a strength in other grains helped oats. May opened ⅛c to ⅜c higher at 43⅜c to 43⅝c. Commission houses were good buyers and May soon sold up to 44¼@44⅝c, easing back to 44c on profit-taking. Receipts were 97 cars.

Provisions opened strong on a smaller run of hogs. The demand was good especially for pork, and there was not much offered. January pork opened unchanged to 5c up at $16.05@16.10 and sold to $16.25; January lard 5@7½c up at $9.82½@9.40 and sold to $9.55, and January ribs 7½c up at $8.30.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Dec., 75¼@75⅜c, May, 79½c.

Corn—Dec., 63½@63⅜c; May, 67c.

Oats—Dec., 44¼c; May, 45@45½c.

Pork — Jan., $16.37½; May, $16.70; Dec., $15.37½.

Lard—Dec., $9.50; Jan., $9.50; May, $9.57½.

Ribs—Jan., $8.32½; May, $8.50; Dec., $8.32½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.40, No. 1, $1.39; Dec., $1.40; May, $1.45.

Rye—Dec., 60½c; May, 64½c.

Barley—Cash, 56@63c.

Timothy—March, $6.55.

Clover—March, $6.35@6.45.

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Ath-lo-pho-ros

CURES

RHEUMATISM OF THE JOINTS

All Druggists. *Send for Pamphlet.*

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO., New Haven, Conn.

Severe work, followed by prolonged rest in a damp room, insufficient clothing, exposure to draughts, and living in malarial regions, often brings on Rheumatism of the Joints. Ath-lo-pho-ros by its strengthening and purifying powers enables the system to throw off the uric acid poison, and thus cures the disease.

BROOKSBURG, Ind.

Gentlemen:—I had the Rheumatism in my left knee so bad that I could not bend it. I could hardly walk or sit down. I got a bottle of your medicine, and in 24 hours I could bend it and walk on it all right. The pain left in a few hours.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE WRIGHT.

Elegant Bargains for Sale. . . . .

Two houses on 60 ft. lot rents for $13.00 per month.....$1320

10-room, modern house on Baker street.....$3300

7-room house modern on south side $2300

3 cottages in Bloomingdale..... .....$1250, $1200, $1600

A 5-room cottage, almost new, central location, to trade in and will assume for larger house.

5-room cottage on Lafayette street $1650

7-room house on Holman St...$1675

50x150 lot on Suttenfield St., near Calhoun.....$1200

60x150 lot on East Suttenfield street, 6-room cottage.....$2100

10-room house, west end, lot 50x150, all clear.....$5500

8-room modern house, East Washington street.....$3650

Half lot on West Creighton avenue, near Calhoun St....$ 950

Two corner lots on South Harrison St., 50x150, each for..$1300

Two houses on corner lot, 50x 150, south side.....$3200

and other bargains.

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VAL ROCHOLL,

23 Court St. Office open Saturday evenings.

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Money Advanced. Salaried People.

The fact that you earn a regular salary and hold a permanent position with a good concern is sufficient inducement for us to advance you money. We will make you a loan on your own note without an endorser. Private and confidential.

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Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

..Troy Laundry..

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26 W. WAYNE ST.

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Prices lowest. Workmanship the best.

Home Phone 1301 Main.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

During the month of November the Associated Charities received thirty-nine applications for assistance of some kind, thirteen of which were from persons who had not previously been recorded. Of these, twenty-seven were resident families with children, four resident families without children, two single men and three single women. Two were non-resident families. Twenty-five investigations were made and for those who needed aid relief was obtained from the societies, churches, officials or citizens co-operating with the association. The applicants represented sixty-two adults and eighty-two children, a total of 144 persons. A permanent place was found for one person and temporary employment secured for five. Of the applicants, fourteen called in person at the central office; seven were referred by private persons, six by trustees, three by the Relief union, two by Associated Charities of other cities, two by the city health commissioner, one by the superintendent of police. Three cases were investigated from reports in the newspapers. In his official work the general secretary made eighty-six calls, the 'phone calls at the central office numbered 148 and the personal calls 135.

H. A. Kirchefer and his force of decorators are at Bluffton ornamenting the walls of the Commercial club rooms.

Bon Ami

Polishes nickel on stoves, plumbing, faucets, etc.

Do Not Fail to Get One of the $1.25 $1.50, Books for 25c.

32 books now ready.

Clip out the list of books, mark the ones you want and bring to this office and the same will be delivered to you.

( ) "The Great K. & A. Train Robbery."—Paul L. Ford.
( ) "Tekla"—Robert Barr.
( ) "Simon Dale"—Anthony Hope.
( ) "A Puritan's Wife"—Max Pemberton.
( ) "A Fair Barbarian"—Frances Hogden Burnett.
( ) "I, Thou and the Other One"—Amelia E. Barr.
( ) "American Wives and English Husbands"—Atherton.
( ) "Bonaventure"—George W. Cable.
( ) "The Splendid Spur"—A. T. Quiller-Couch.
( ) "Face to Face"—Robert Grant.
( ) "The Rudder Grangers Abroad"—Frank R. Stockton.
( ) "The Herb Moon"—John Oliver Hobbes.
( ) "The Heart of Toil"—Octave Thanet.
( ) "Free Joe"—Joel Chandler Harris.
( ) "Tales of Our Coast"—S. R. Crockett.
( ) "Sevencoats"—J. G. Holland.
( ) "Within the Capes"—Howard Pyle.
( ) "A House in Bloomsbury"—Mrs. Oliphant.
( ) "The Uncalled"—Paul Laurence Dunbar.
( ) "Across the Chasm"—Julia Magruder.
( ) "Young Blood"—B. W. Hornung.
( ) "The Last Meeting"—Brander Matthews.
( ) "Driven Back to Eden"—E. P. Roe.
( ) "The Light of Scarthey"—Egerton Castle.
( ) "Continental Dragoons," R. N. Stephens.
( ) "Mademoiselle de Barney," P. B. Mackie.
( ) "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," F. M. Crawford.
( ) "Her Sailor," M. Saunders.
( ) "Ashes of Empire," R. W. Chambers.
( ) "Dr. Dodd's School," J. L. Ford.
( ) "Active Service," Stephen Crane.
( ) "Capt. Shannon," C. Kernahan.

Book Voucher.

(When ordering by mail fill out the following blank, and be sure to inclose 30 CENTS for each book desired, and put cross before books wanted.)

Inclosed find $..... for which please send me, PREPAID, books designated by cross.

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY .....

More Business

It's what we're all after ---more business, better business, customers multiplying and better satisfied than ever. Let us tell you a secret: One of the strongest elements of success is to expect it and plan for it. We are getting ready for a large Holiday Business. We have added to our stock the nicest line of Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods ever shown.

H. F. Bohne & Bro.

—TWO STORES—

84 and 252 Calhoun Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Rev. Quinlan, of Huntington, is a visitor in the city today.

B. J. Lower, of Plymouth, is the guest of friends in the city.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Martin, of Wall street—a daughter.

Rev. A. Beucheit, of Waneta, was a visitor at the episcopal residence yesterday.

Dr. Maurice Rosenthal was called to Delphos, O., professionally yesterday.

Frank Hayes was at Bluffton yesterday attending the funeral of a friend.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Barr were among the Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roman Zoeller entertained a company of friends at cards Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pfeiffer returned today from their wedding tour through the east.

Mrs. M. Moriarity has returned to her home in New Haven after a visit with relatives in the city.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the church.

A meeting of Rev. J. W. Bailey's class at Plymouth Congregational church, will be held tonight after prayer meeting.

Richmond Palladium: Master Dean White, of Fort Wayne, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James White, at the Brunswick hotel.

The Ladies' Aid society of Calvary U. B. church will be entertained tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Elmer Griffin, of 158 Madison street.

Mrs. W. F. Scherer, of East Woodlawn avenue, who has been visiting at Elgin, Ill., went to Chicago yesterday for a brief visit before returning home.

The Ladies' Aid society of Grace Reformed church meets tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the church. The monthly supper will be served in the evening.

Prof. L. E. Jones, of the Moody Bible institute in Chicago, is conducting the music at the Wayne street M. E. church during the meetings this week.

In printing the list of officers just elected by the Union Veteran Legion the name of Charles C. Parr, who was chosen colonel of the encampment was inadvertently omitted.

Orlando Bice, formerly of Pauld ing county, O., has located on the eighty-acre farm in Eel River township, recently sold to him by O Gandy & Co., of Churubusco.

Wolff Bros., clothing dealers, are conducting a special sale today and had a band on the streets announcing the fact. The Sentinel was agreeably serenaded by the band for a few minutes this morning.

Kelley Wright, of this city, is now located at Yokohama, Japan, a letter from him in that city having been received by a friend recently. Mr. Wright has been transferred from the cruiser New Orleans to the naval hospital at Yokohama.

A very enjoyable peanut social was given last evening in the Hanker dancing academy. There were a number of contests in which peanuts figured and peanut sandwiches were served as a refreshment. About 150 young people were in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bittler, of Washington boulevard, gave a progressive pedro party last evening in honor of their guest Mrs. Eva Phelis Textor of Toledo. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Herman Hormel, and the gentlemen's prize by Henry Ropa.

The marriage of Miss Lena Lichtsinn and Rev. F. Volk will be solemnized this evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Horstmeyer, of Ewing street. Rev. Jacob Miller, of St. Paul's church, will officiate. Miss Horstmeyer and Will Lichtsinn will be the attendants.

Bluffton News: Robert Cook, who is visiting here from Fort Wayne, was taken suddenly ill last night at the Benjamin Sawyer home and suffered intensely for several hours with inflammation of the stomach. A physician was called who was able to give him relief and he was better today.

Rev. Father Gartland, who is conducting a mission for men at St. Patrick's church, was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon and no improvement is reported in his condition today. Last evening Rev. John Quinlan, of Huntington, officiated at the church, preaching a strong sermon on "Sin."

The Edmunds Electric company was yesterday awarded the contract for wiring and placing 317 lights in the new Flick building on West Berry street, which is rapidly nearing completion. The company has also secured the contract for work on the Shordon property on East Columbia street, which is being remodeled for Fisher Bros.

The current issue of the Catholic Universe contains a lengthy write-up of St. Patrick's church, in this city, on the occasion of the celebration of the church's tenth anniversary last week. There are half-tones of Rev. J. F. Delaney and Rev. Thomas Mungovan, together with pictures of the church and school, and a history of the congregation since its organization.

Lazy Liver

When the liver goes wrong, everything is wrong. You have dyspepsia, coated tongue, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, general debility. One of Ayer's Pills each night, just one, gently starts the liver and removes all trouble.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for liver complaint, and have found them to be the best thing I have ever tried."

E. N. North, Sidell, Ill.

25c. a box. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. F. I. Brown is spending a few days in Philadelphia.

Henry D. Beverforden, son of H. F. Beverforden, of this city, was married at Kansas City today.

Mrs. D. H. Caldwell entertained the Wednesday club today.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael McCarthy are home from a visit in Crestline, Ohio.

Mrs. J. W. Kettler entertained the Cheerful Aid society at an oyster supper today.

The Tuesday Social club was entertained by Mrs. Martin Gross yesterday afternoon.

Lyman, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Hall, of Harrison street, fell against the corner of a dresser, and sustained a painful scalp wound.

Columbia City Post: Walter E Haines went to Fort Wayne at noon to assist in taking inventory of a department store his father purchased. Walter will locate in the Summit City if he can dispose of his grocery stock in this place.

The service at Bethany Presbyterian church last evening was very well attended and Rev. Biederwolf preached on the theme, "The Sin Against the Holy Ghost." Rev. Biederwolf proved that such sin existed from the Scriptures, from nature and from human observation. Rev. Biederwolf will preach again this evening and Mr. Maxwell will sing by request, "The Invinsible Choir."

HAND BADLY INJURED.

Helen, the young daughter of Mr and Mrs. C. M. C. Casterline, of Fairfield avenue, suffered a painfully burned hand and wrist while assisting her mother in the housework yesterday. The girl was moving some articles from the stove when the accident occurred. A physician dressed the burns.

FEAST OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The feast of the Cathedral will be observed at the church on Saturday morning. Pontifical high mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock by Bishop Alerding, and he will be assisted by the Cathedral clergy. Saturday will be a holy day of obligation for the Cathedral congragation.

LOOK IT UP.

Perhaps Coffee is the Cause of Your Trouble.

Eating and drinking the wrong kind of food or beverage will set up disease if persisted in. That is particularly true of the more starchy foods and coffee. The trouble may show in a variety of different ways.

It is safe to say that if one is ailing in any part of the body reached by the nervous system, it would be of advantage to such an one to exchange coffee for Postum Food Coffee, and quit much use of white bread and take on Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

A New York man's experience is worth knowing. He says: "I was, for a long time, troubled with general weakness and loss of ambition without knowing the cause. Always after eating I would find myself practically helpless, and when I reached home at night could only find relief after dinner by throwing myself on the lounge and hardly speaking a dozen words to my family the entire evening, and as a last resort, go to bed.

I could look back to the days when I was athletic and full of ambition, but what made the change I could not figure out. I lost eighteen pounds of flesh and seemed to be entering a chronic state of invalidism.

One day my eye caught the argument in one of the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee, and it occurred to me that perhaps coffee was getting in its work on me without my knowledge. At any rate I must do something, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and took on Postum and also began the use of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. In a short time I began to enjoy life again. Found myself running up stairs two steps at a time, and a general return of energy, ambition and strength. I not only regained my eighteen pounds, but put seven more on top of it. Now we always have Grape-Nuts and Postum each meal. The children drink the Food Coffee as well as wife and myself, and I will guarantee there is no healthier family in New York. Phil. M. Farley, 190 Williams street, New York.

HUMANE OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the officers and members of the Fort Wayne Humane society: The following is my report for the month of November, 1901:

—Human Beings.—

Number of cases investigated...	2
Number of destitute families...	6
Number of children in these families	12
Number of families reported to township trustee	4
Number of families reported to relatives	1
Number of children reported for as proper ones for orphans' home	1
Husband neglecting sick wife..	1
Husband who drinks up all his money and compels wife to make living for family	2
Men prosecuted for neglecting family and convicted	1
Wife beaters	1
Number prosecuted and convicted for wife beating	1
Persons taken to poor house....	1
Old persons neglected by children	1
Number of persons warned.....	6

—Animals.—

Number of cases investigated...	1
Number of horses deprived of sufficient food	2
Number of persons warned	1

L. C. Schlaudroff.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 3, 1901.

TO ACCOMMODATE those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Bring the children to the dime matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Santa Claus has made his first delivery of large toy books and beautiful story books for the consumers of Globe Soap and Rub-no-more washing powder. Save your wrappers and bring them any time before Christmas. n9-S&W-8t

The great historic costume play, "Nell Gwynne," at the dime matinee Thursday.

Hear "Hiawatha" by Mrs. Vida Woodward-Bidwell in "Border Land," at Broadway Theater Friday, Dec. 6th. 30eod3t

Gorgeous scenery and costumes will be displayed in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

See Mergentheim's add on page 5 in this issue.

HAIR GOODS.

Purchasers will find here only the choicest hair goods; latest in combs, cigretts, bows, etc.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,

124 Calhoun St. Lau Block

10-16-tf

Ladies', see the beautiful costumes worn by the Nelly Lyons Healy company in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

Deer and Moose Meat for sale at the Sportsmen's Emporium, 57 E. Main St. 2t2

"Nell Gwynne, "dime matinee Thursday."

No trouble to get breakfast quick if you have Mrs. Austin's Famous Pan Cake Flour. Ask your grocer. 29t6

Ten cents to all parts of the house Thursday matinee. "Nell Gwynne."

Nothing better for luncheons and dinners than the celebrated "COLUMBIAN" Macaroni or Spaghetti. For sale at all leading grocers in Fort Wayne. 7tf

Bring the children to the dime matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

WABASH EXCURSIONS.

St. Louis, Mo.—$10.00 round trip. Tickets at this low round trip rate will be sold for train No. 3, the St. Louis limited, on Saturday nights only, and good to return on all trains up to and including train No. 6, leaving St. Louis at 2:45 Monday morning. This gives you twenty hours in the world's fair city dec2-tf

"Nell Gwynne "dime matinee Thursday."

If you love your wife make it easy for her to get breakfast. Take home Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour. 29t6

Ladies', see the beautiful costumes worn by the Nelly Lyons Healy company in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

WANTED.

WANTED—Boarders, 16 Colerick street; rates $3.50 per week. 2-tf

WANTED—A competent nurse girl. Apply at 104 West Berry street. 12-3-tf

WANTED—Young men for railway mail clerks. Inter-State Corres. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 11-15-1m

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

WANTED—Boy about 15 years of age; references required. Beck & O'Brien, corner Calhoun and Washington streets. 3-tf

WANTED—To exchange 70-acre farm for good residence property in city. R. C. Niswonger, 18 Harrison street. 10-31-tf

WANTED—If you want a bargain in real estate call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court street. Home phone 49 main. 11-2-tf

WANTED—Stark Nursery pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Missouri, Danville, New York. 8-12-tf

WANTED—Agents for an article especially suited for holiday gifts. Apply at 109 Ewing street, room 5, between 4:30 and 6 p. m. 30-tf

WANTED—Experienced overall makers; steady employment to good workers. Apply at Hoosier Mfg. Co., 28 and 30 East Berry street. 12-3-1m

FOR RENT—No. 305 Hoagland avenue, on pavement, nearly new, $1,300; also others from day to day; I have a few business rooms also. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

WANTED—Ideas: I know a canvassing agent who is making a good income; I have something mighty interesting to agents. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. tf

WANTED—200 carpenters at Indiana Harbor, Ind., 18 miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan to work on frame houses; take L. S. & M. S. R. R.; steady work, good wages; board and room at low prices. Ask for E. Rich, Manager. 11-27-1m

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000; interest paid on deposits. 8-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment office, 39 West Washington street, want 10 cooks and 10 second girls for private families; general house girls; good dining room girls out of city, from $4 to $5 per week; have a good experienced housekeeper; can give reference, no charge to girls. 10-tf

WANTED—Girl to do office work, bookkeeping and work in store; $3 per week. Address K, care Sentinel. 4t2

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—219 Madison street. Apply to Fred J. Hayden. 11-1-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 24 West Berry street. 12-3-1m

FOR RENT—Ground floor offices in Arcade; most convenient in the city. 10-10-tf

FOR RENT—A furnished front parlor, downstairs. Inquire 77 East Berry street. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with bath and board; very reasonable rates. 126 West Jefferson street. 3-5t

FOR RENT—A six-room house, good barn, at 322 Washington boulevard. Inquire at 33 West Berry street. 15-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath; day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 68 West Wayne. 2-15-tf

FOR RENT—A 7-room house, 34 Rivermot avenue, Lakeside. Inquire Mrs. W. J. Kettler, 90 East Wayne street. 3-2t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms; also two rooms for light housekeeping, with bath and gas. Apply at 22 West Main street. 11-7-1m

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, with board, bath and all modern conveniences; desirable location. 27 and 29 East Washington. n30-1m

FOR RENT—Residence 142 East Berry to desirable parties; reference required. Inquire 149 East Berry between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. 10-25-tf

FOR RENT—Two or three nice unfurnished rooms, with bath, gas and all conveniences, on Washington boulevard. Address X, Sentinel office. 12-2-eod-tf

FOR RENT—Elegant furnished front room, near business center; modern conveniences; fine place for permanent people. 149 East Berry street. 16-tf

FOR RENT—Rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen at 36 West Wayne street. Inquire between the hours of 12 and 2; references given and required. 30-6t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with board, privilege of bath; reasonable price to day boarders; half block south of Masonic Temple, 114 Clinton street. 11-12-1m

FOR RENT—Very pleasant furnished front room down stairs; suitable for gentleman; also room upstairs for ladies at 110 West Jefferson street, three squares from Calhoun street. 3-2t

FOR RENT—Comfortably furnished rooms for gentlemen, suitable for one or two persons; $1.50 and $2.00 per week. 19 Calhoun street, second floor, entrance on Columbia street. 3-2t

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT—The handsomest small store room in Fort Wayne, 22x36, with 59 feet plate glass show windows, on West Berry street and Arcade corridor; large enough for prescription drug store, druggists' sundries, soda fountain and cigars, candy store, fruit stand, cut flowers, etc. 10-10-tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings, 445 Calhoun street and stable, 142 East Berry street, 435 South Hanna street and stable, rooms third floor 32 East Berry street, with bath and closet, 146 West Wayne street, 33 St. Marys avenue, 103 Fletcher avenue, 433 Lafayette street and stable. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court street. tf

FOR RENT—A house 13 Bell avenue. Inquire 196 Dawson street.

LOST.

LOST—Scotch collie dog; yellow and white. Reward will be paid if returned to 261 West Berry street. 2-tf

LOST—On Fairfield avenue, near DeWald street, a small pocketbook containing some silver and a key. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Sentinel office.

Dr. S. B. Hartman & Son,

DENTISTS,

SCHMITZ BUILDING.

NO. 116 CALHOUN STREET.

Phone 1293, Main.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bay mare; will sell reasonable. Apply at 57 Home avenue. 5-3t

FOR SALE—Less than value a splendid bargain in west end residence; just on the market. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Five-room house on Elm street, half lot, rent for $8.00 per month; will sell for $260. R. L. Romy. 11-29-1m

FOR SALE—30-foot corner lot with two houses on West Butler street, $2,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

FOR SALE—No. 415 East Wayne street very desirable for home; price, $2,300; owner non-resident. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A nice modern residence in Lakeside; owner is leaving city and will sell at great sacrifice. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A new and modern business block on Calhoun street; rented, $660; price, $7,000; this is 9½ per cent. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A good residence on West Superior street; must sell; price cut from $2,900 to $1,900. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New 9-room residence, plumbed for bath and wired for lights, and an asphalt paved street; price cut to $2,850. W. E. Doud, agent. tf

FOR SALE—A modern residence, with 7 rooms and bath, located for P. F. employe; very desirable; $2,250. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new 5-room cottage, west of Hanna street and north of P. F. R. R.; very central; only $1,400. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The nicest 7-room thoroughly modern cottage in the city, between depot and DeWald street; all hard wood and plate glass finish; $3,200. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Two or three hundred feet of counters; all lengths, 10 to 16 feet; first-class southern pine; as good as new. Apply to Frank Pollock, 52 Hamilton street. 10-19-tf

FOR SALE—Seven-room brick house on East Jefferson street, near St. Mary's church, with modern improvements with good barn; price reasonable. R. L. Romy, room 22, Bank block. 11-23-1m

FOR SALE—Two five (5) room cottages, rent $10 per month, both on Hanna street; the street pavement is all paid, with good barn; can be bought so to net 8 per cent; clear of all taxes. R. L. Romy. 11-29-1m

FOR SALE—50 feet, west side Calhoun street, business lot, next south from Thomas Talley, corner Williams; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—50x165, fronting on three streets, South Harrison, Woodland avenue and Pontiac, $1,300; room for 4 houses on this lot; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Seven-room modern house with all the latest up-to-date modern improvements; full lot and barn; house was built one year ago; this beautiful house can be bought at a bargain; located in Lakeside; price, $2,800. R. L. Romy, Room 22, Bank block. 11-29-1m

FOR SALE—Two 30-foot lots, west side Calhoun, between DeWald and Creighton avenue; one 45-foot business lot, west side Calhoun, between Dr. VanBuskirk and brick store south; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Four 35-foot lots on West Butler street, south front, beginning second west from Webster; full grown shade trees, maple, between curb and brick sidewalk; street pavement, sewers, etc., all paid; long time payments. Apply Henry M. Williams or any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—West side Calhoun street, fronts, between Creighton avenue and Woodland avenue; will advance with the street railroad extension from Creighton avenue south; also 55 feet Calhoun street front, second lot south of Woodland; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—70 acres on line of Marshall county, Indiana; 15 acres three miles from court house; 47 acres on a corporation line; 40 acres eight miles from city; 262 acres nine miles from city; also vacant lots and dwelling houses in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 15 Harrison street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 11-23-tf

FOR SALE—Handsome lots in my East Creighton avenue addition, between Smith and Oliver streets; central for Pittsburg shops east, the new Haberkorn-Haley Engine works, new Van Perrine mill, Western Gas Co., the Bowsers, Nass foundry, and Lafayette street railroad shops; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house, lot 45x150, on McClellan street, $2,400; 6-room house, lot 32x150, on Miner street, $1,400; 6-room house on Nelson street, $1,000; 7-room house, lot 35x140, on Burgess street, $1,500; 6-room cottage, corner lot, small barn, all in first-class condition, on Howell street, $1,300; 5-room house on Oakland street, $900, $200 down, balance $6 per month; one of the most desirable south side residences; location and price on application. I make a specialty of selling city real estate. George E. Miner, Real Estate Broker, 23 Court street. 11-5-1m

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, corner lot on East William street, $2,000; 6-room house on Swinney avenue, $1,800; 5-room house on Francis street, $1,250; a good investment, three houses four squares from P. F. W. & C. depot, $4,700; 6-room house, good barn, on Fourth street, $1,600; 7-room house on Jackson street, $1,800, a bargain; 5-room house, half lot, on West Main street, two squares west of river, $1,500; 160-acre farm, good house, barn and out buildings, all in first-class condition, in Cedar Creek Tp., $4,500. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court street. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, horse, harness and bran new two-seated buggy. Enquire at 567 E. Washington St. 4t4

ALL AFFLICTED with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 37 Fairfield avenue. 10-14-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence, 26 Madison St.

Specialty—Diseases of Women.

Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.

U. S. Dental Parlors,

Drs. J. A. and J. W. Wilkinson, Props.

Phone 1171. 29 Calhoun St.

Athlophoros

CURES RHEUMATISM OF THE JOINTS

All Druggists. *Send for Pamphlet.*
THE ATHLOPHOROS CO., New Haven, Conn.

Severe work, followed by prolonged rest in a damp room, insufficient clothing, exposure to draughts, and living in malarial regions, often bring on Rheumatism of the Joints. Athlophoros by its strengthening and purifying powers enables the system to throw off the uric acid poison, and thus cures the disease.

Brownsville, Ind.

Gentlemen:—I had the Rheumatism in my left knee so bad that I could not bend it. I could hardly walk or sit down. I got a bottle of your medicine, and in 24 hours I could bend it and walk on it all right. In a week it was a few hours.
Yours respectfully,
GEORGE WRIGHT.

Elegant Bargains for Sale. . . . .

Two houses on 60 ft. lot rents for $13.00 per month.....$1320
10-room modern house on Baker street.....$3300
7-room house modern on south side $2300
3 cottages in Bloomingdale..... .....$1250, $1200, $1600
A 5-room cottage, almost new central location, to trade in and will assume for larger house.
5-room cottage on Lafayette street $1050
7-room house on Holman St...$1675
50x150 lot on Suttenfield St., near Calhoun.....$1200
60x150 lot on East Suttenfield street, 6-room cottage.....$2100
10-room house, west end, lot 50x150, all clear.....$5500
8-room modern house, East Washington street.....$3650
Half lot on West Creighton avenue, near Calhoun St....$ 950
Two corner lots on South Harrison St., 50x150, each for..$1300
Two houses on corner lot, 50x 150, south side.....$3200
and other bargains.
Call on

VAL ROCHOLL,

23 Court St. Office open Saturday evenings.
Office, 49 Main.
Residence, 1433 Main.

Money Advanced.

Salaried People.

The fact that you earn a regular salary and hold a permanent position with a good concern is sufficient inducement for us to advance you money. We will make you a loan on your own note without an endorser. Private and confidential.
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.
Open Saturday evening from 7 to 9.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave property in your possession
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.
All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.
Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St
Over Mergentheim's Millinery Store
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

Troy Laundry.

Our process is the very latest, up to-date, and we are always the first to adopt the new devices for improving our methods and grade of finished work. If not a patron already, try us and be convinced. Both 'phones 160. 48 and 50 Pearl street.

F. L. Jones & Co., Props.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4 p. m.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. MAIN ST.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

J. C. Peltier.
Undertaker
and Embalmer.
NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

FRANK WEAVER
Sanitary Plumber and Gas Fitter.
12 CALHOUN STREET.
Let us figure on your work.
Prices lowest. Workmanship the best.
Home Phone 1301 Main.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

During the month of November the Associated Charities received thirty-nine applications for assistance of some kind, thirteen of which were from persons who had not previously been recorded. Of these, twenty-seven were resident families with children, four resident families without children, two single men and three single women. Two were non-resident families. Twenty-five investigations were made and for those who needed aid relief was obtained from the societies, churches, officials or citizens co-operating with the association. The applicants represented sixty-two adults and eighty-two children, a total of 144 persons. A permanent place was found for one person and temporary employment secured for five. Of the applicants, fourteen called in person at the central office; seven were referred by private persons, six by trustees, three by the Relief union, two by Associated Charities of other cities, two by the city health commissioner, one by the superintendent of police. Three cases were investigated from reports in the newspapers. In his official work the general secretary made eighty-six calls, the 'phone calls at the central office numbered 148 and the personal calls 135.

H. A. Kirchefer and his force of decorators are at Bluffton ornamenting the walls of the Commercial club rooms.

Bon Ami

Polishes nickel on stoves; plumbing, faucets, etc.

Do Not Fail to Get One of the $1.25 $1.50, Books for 25c.

32 books now ready.

Clip out the list of books, mark the ones you want and bring to this office and the same will be delivered to you.

( ) "The Great K. & A. Train Robbery."—Paul L. Ford.
( ) "Tekla"—Robert Barr.
( ) "Simon Dale"—Anthony Hope.
( ) "A Puritan's Wife"—Max Pemberton.
( ) "A Fair Barbarian"—Frances Hogdon Burnett.
( ) "I, Thou and the Other One"—Amelia E. Barr.
( ) "American Wives and English Husbands"—Atherton.
( ) "Bonaventure"—George W. Cable.
( ) "The Splendid Spur"—A. T. Quiller-Couch.
( ) "Face to Face"—Robert Grant.
( ) "The Rudder Grangers Abroad"—Frank R Stockton.
( ) "The Mark Mona"—John Oliver Hobbes.
( ) "The Heart of Toil"—Octave Thanet
( ) "Free Joe"—Joel Chandler Harris.
( ) "Tales of Our Coast"—S. R Crockett.
( ) "Sovereaks"—J. G. Holland.
( ) "Within the Capes"—Howard Pyle.
( ) "A House in Bloomsbury"—Mrs. Oliphant.
( ) "The Uncalled"—Paul Laurence Dunbar.
( ) "Across the Chasm"—Julia Magruder.
( ) "Young Blood"—E. W. Hornung.
( ) "The Last Meeting"—Brander Matthews.
( ) "Byron Back to Eden"—E. P. Roe.
( ) "The Light of Scarthey"—Egerton Castle.
( ) "Continental Dragoons," R. N. Stephens.
( ) "Mademoiselle de Berney," P. H. Mackie.
( ) "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," F. M. Crawford.
( ) "Her Sailor," M. Saunders.
( ) "Ashes of Empire," R. W. Chambers.
( ) "Dr. Dodd's School," J. L. Ford.
( ) "Active Service," Stephen Crane.
( ) "Capt. Shannon," C. Kernahan.

Book Voucher.

(When ordering by mail fill out the following blank, and be sure to inclose 30 CENTS for each book desired, and put cross before books wanted.)

Inclosed find $..... for which please send me, PREPAID, books designated by cross.

NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....

More Business

It's what we're all after—more business, better business, customers multiplying and better satisfied than ever.
Let us tell you a secret: One of the strongest elements of success is to expect it and plan for it. We are getting ready for a large Holiday Business. We have added to our stock the nicest line of Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods ever shown.

H. F. Boline & Bro.
—TWO STORES—
84 and 252 Calhoun Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Rev. Quinlan, of Huntington, is a visitor in the city today.

B. J. Lower, of Plymouth, is the guest of friends in the city.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Christian Martin, of Wall street—a daughter.

Rev. A. Beucheit, of Wanery was a visitor at the episcopal residence yesterday.

Dr. Maurice Rosenthal was called to Delphos, O., professionally yesterday.

Frank Hayes was at Bluffton yesterday attending the funeral of a friend.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Barr were among the Fort Wayne visitors yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roman Zoeller entertained a company of friends at cards Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pfeiffer returned today from their wedding tour through the east.

Mrs. M. Moriarity has returned to her home in New Haven after a visit with relatives in the city.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the church.

A meeting of Rev. J. W. Bailey's class at Plymouth Congregational church, will be held tonight after prayer meeting.

Richmond Palladium: Master Dean White, of Fort Wayne, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James White, at the Brunswick hotel.

The Ladies' Aid society of Calvary U. B. church will be entertained tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Elmer Griffin, of 158 Madison street.

Mrs. W. F. Scherer, of East Woodlawn avenue, who has been visiting at Elgin, Ill., went to Chicago yesterday for a brief visit before returning home.

The Ladies' Aid society of Grace Reformed church meets tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the church. The monthly supper will be served in the evening.

Prof. L. E. Jones, of the Moody Bible institute in Chicago, is conducting the music at the Wayne street M. E. church during the meetings this week.

In printing the list of officers just elected by the Union Veteran Legion the name of Charles C. Parr, who was chosen colonel of the encampment was inadvertently omitted.

Orlando Bice, formerly of Pauld ing county, O., has located on the eighty-acre farm in Eel River township, recently sold to him by O Gandy & Co., of Churubusco.

Wolff Bros., clothing dealers, are conducting a special sale today and had a band on the streets announcing the fact. The Sentinel was agreeably serenaded by the band for a few minutes this morning.

Kelley Wright, of this city, is now located at Yokohama, Japan, a letter from him in that city having been received by a friend recently. Mr. Wright has been transferred from the cruiser New Orleans to the naval hospital at Yokohama.

A very enjoyable peanut social was given last evening in the Hanker dancing academy. There were a number of contests in which peanuts figured and peanut sandwiches were served as a refreshment. About 150 young people were in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bittler, of Washington boulevard, gave a progressive pedro party last evening in honor of their guest Mrs. Eva Phelis Textor of Toledo. The ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Herman Hormel, and the gentlemen's prize by Henry Eopa.

The marriage of Miss Lena Lichtsinn and Rev. F. Volk will be solemnized this evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Horstmeyer, of Ewing street. Rev. Jacob Miller, of St. Paul's church, will officiate. Miss Horstmeyer and Will Lichtsinn will be the attendants.

Bluffton News: Robert Cook, who is visiting here from Fort Wayne, was taken suddenly ill last night at the Benjamin Sawyer home and suffered intensely for several hours with inflammation of the stomach. A physician was called who was able to give him relief and he was better today.

Rev. Father Gartland, who is conducting a mission for men at St. Patrick's church, was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon and no improvement is reported in his condition today. Last evening Rev. John Quinlan, of Huntington, officiated at the church, preaching a strong sermon on "Sin."

The Edmunds Electric company was yesterday awarded the contract for wiring and placing 317 lights in the new Flick building on West Berry street, which is rapidly nearing completion. The company has also secured the contract for work on the Sheaffer property on East Columbia street, which is being remodeled for Fisher Bros.

The current issue of the Catholic Universe contains a lengthy write-up of St. Patrick's church, in this city on the occasion of the celebration of the church's tenth anniversary last week. There are half-tones of Rev. J. F. Delaney and Rev. Thomas Monagovan, together with pictures of the church and school, and a history of the congregation since its organization.

Lazy Liver

When the liver goes wrong, everything is wrong. You have dyspepsia, coated tongue, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, general debility. One of Ayer's Pills each night, just one, gently starts the liver and removes all trouble.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for liver complaint, and have found them to be the best thing I have ever tried."
E. N. North, Sidell, Ill.

25c. a box. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. F. I. Brown is spending a few days in Philadelphia.

Henry D. Beverforden, son of H. F. Beverforden, of this city, was married at Kansas City today.

Mrs. D. H. Caldwell entertained the Wednesday club today.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael McCarthy are home from a visit in Crestline, Ohio.

Mrs. J. W. Kettler entertained the Cheerful Aid society at an oyster supper today.

The Tuesday Social club was entertained by Mrs. Martin Gross yesterday afternoon.

Lyman, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Hall, of Harrison street, fell against the corner of a dresser, and sustained a painful scalp wound.

Columbia City Post: Walter E Haines went to Fort Wayne at noon to assist in taking inventory of a department store his father purchased. Walter will locate in the Summit City if he can dispose of his grocery stock in this place.

The service at Bethany Presbyterian church last evening was very well attended and Rev. Biederwolf preached on the theme, "The Sin Against the Holy Ghost." Rev. Biederwolf proved that such sin existed from the Scriptures, from nature and from human observation. Rev. Biederwolf will preach again his evening and Mr. Maxwell will sing by request, "The Invinsible Choir."

HAND BADLY INJURED.

Helen, the young daughter of Mr and Mrs. C. M. C. Castetline, of Fairfield avenue, suffered a painfully burned hand and wrist while assisting her mother in the housework yesterday. The girl was moving some articles from the stove when the accident occurred. A physician dressed the burns.

FEAST OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The feast of the Cathedral will be observed at the church on Saturday morning. Pontifical high mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock by Bishop Alerding, and he will be assisted by the Cathedral clergy. Saturday will be a holy day of obligation for the Cathedral congragation.

LOOK IT UP.

Perhaps Coffee is the Cause of Your Trouble.

Eating and drinking the wrong kind of food or beverage will set up disease if persisted in. That is particularly true of the more starchy foods and coffee. The trouble may show in a variety of different ways.

It is safe to say that if one is ailing in any part of the body reached by the nervous system, it would be of advantage to such an one to exchange coffee for Postum Food Coffee, and quit much use of white bread and take on Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food.

A New York man's experience is worth knowing. He says: "I was, for a long time, troubled with general weakness and loss of ambition; without knowing the cause. Always after eating I would find myself practically helpless, and when I reached home at night could only find relief after dinner by throwing myself on the lounge and hardly speaking a dozen words to my family the entire evening, and as a last resort, go to bed.

I could look back to the days when I was athletic and full of ambition, but what made the change I could not figure out. I lost eighteen pounds of flesh and seemed to be entering a chronic state of invalidism.

One day my eye caught the argument in one of the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee, and it occurred to me that perhaps coffee was getting in its work on me without my knowledge. At any rate I must do something, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and took on Postum and also began the use of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. In a short time I began to enjoy life again. Found myself running up stairs two steps at a time and a general return of energy, ambition and strength. I not only regained my eighteen pounds, but put seven more on top of it. Now we always have Grape-Nuts and Postum each meal. The children drink the Food Coffee as well as wife and myself, and I will guarantee there is no healthier family in New York. Phil. M. Farley, 190 Williams street, New York.

HUMANE OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the officers and members of the Fort Wayne Humane society: The following is my report for the month of November, 1901:

—Human Beings.—

Number of cases investigated...	2
Number of destitute families...	0
Number of children in these families	12
Number of families reported to township trustee	4
Number of families reported to relatives	1
Number of children reported for as proper ones for orphans' home	1
Husband neglecting sick wife..	1
Husband who drinks up all his money and compels wife to make living for family	2
Men prosecuted for neglecting family and convicted	1
Wife beaters	1
Number prosecuted and convicted for wife beating	1
Persons taken to poor house....	1
Old persons neglected by children	1
Number of persons warned.....	6

—Animals.—

Number of cases investigated...	1
Number of horses deprived of sufficient food	2
Number of persons warned	1

L. C. Schlaudroff.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 3, 1901.

TO ACCOMMODATE those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Bring the children to the time matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Santa Claus has made his first delivery of large toy books and beautiful story books for the consumers of Globe Soap and Rub-no-more washing powder. Save your wrappers and bring them any time before Christmas. n9-S&W-8t

The great historic costume play, "Nell Gwynne," at the dime matinee Thursday.

Hear "Hiawatha" by Mrs. Vida Woodward-Bidwell in "Border Land," at Broadway Theater Friday, Dec. 6th. 30eod3t

Gorgeous scenery and costumes will be displayed in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

See Mergentheim's add on page 5 in this issue.

HAIR GOODS.

Purchasers will find here only the choicest hair goods; latest in combs, cigratts, bows, etc.
MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block
10-16-tf

Ladies', see the beautiful costumes worn by the Nelly Lyons Healy company in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

Deer and Moose Meat for sale at the Sportsmen's Emporium, 57 E. Main St. 2t2

"Nell Gwynne, "dime matinee Thursday."

No trouble to get breakfast quick if you have Mrs. Austin's Famous Pan Cake Flour. Ask your grocer. 29t6

Ten cents to all parts of the house Thursday matinee, "Nell Gwynne."

Nothing better for luncheons and dinners than the celebrated "COLUMBIAN" Macaroni or Spaghetti. For sale at all leading grocers in Fort Wayne. 7tf

Bring the children to the dime matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

WABASH EXCURSIONS.

St. Louis, Mo.—$10.00 round trip. Tickets at this low round trip rate will be sold for train No. 3, the St. Louis limited, on Saturday nights only, and good to return on all trains up to and including train No. 6, leaving St. Louis at 2:45 Monday morning. This gives you twenty hours in the world's fair city dec2-tf

"Nell Gwynne "dime matinee Thursday."

If you love your wife make it easy for her to get breakfast. Take home Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour. 29t6

Ladies', see the beautiful costumes worn by the Nelly Lyons Healy company in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

WANTED.

WANTED—Boarders, 16 Colerick street, rates $3.50 per week. 2-4t

WANTED—A competent nurse girl. Apply at 1.4 West Berry street. 12-3-tf

WANTED—Young men for railway mail clerks. Inter-State Corres. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 11-15-1m

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

WANTED—Boy about 15 years of age; references required. Beck & O'Brien, corner Calhoun and Washington streets. 3-2t

WANTED—To exchange 70-acre farm for good residence property in city. H. C. Niswonger, 18 Harrison street. 10-31-tf

WANTED—If you want a bargain in real estate call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court street. Home phone 49 main. 11-2-tf

WANTED—Stark Nursery pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Missouri, Danville, New York. 8-12-tf

WANTED—Agents for an article especially suited for holiday gifts. Apply at 109 Ewing street, room 5, between 4:30 and 6 p. m. 30-tf

WANTED—Experienced overall makers; steady employment to good workers. Apply at Hoosier Mfg. Co., 29 and 39 East Berry street. 12-3-1m

FOR RENT—No 705 Hoagland avenue, on pavement, nearly new, $1,300; also others from day to day; I have a few business rooms also. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

WANTED—Ideas: I know a canvassing agent who is making a good income; I have something mighty interesting to agents. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. tf

WANTED—200 carpenters at Indiana Harbor, Ind., 18 miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan to work on frame houses; take L. S. & M. S. R. R.; steady work, good wages; board and room at low prices. Ask for E. Rich, Manager. 11-27-1m

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000; interest paid on deposits. 8-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment office, 39 West Washington street, want 50 cooks and 10 second girls for private families; general house girls; good dining room girls out of city, from $4 to $5 per week; have a good experienced housekeeper; can give reference, no charge to girls. 19-tf

WANTED—Girl to do office work, bookkeeping and work in store; $3 per week. Address K, care Sentinel. 412

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—210 Madison street. Apply to Fred J. Hayden. 11-1-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 24 West Berry street. 12-3-1m

FOR RENT—Ground floor offices in Arcade; most convenient in the city. 12-10-tf

FOR RENT—A furnished front parlor, downstairs. Inquire 77 East Berry street. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with bath and board; very reasonable rates. 120 West Jefferson street. 3-tf

FOR RENT—A six-room house, good barn, at 322 Washington boulevard. Inquire at 33 West Berry street. 15-tf

FOR RENT—Room, either without board, including bath; day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 West Wayne. 2-15-tf

FOR RENT—A 7-room house, 34 Riverside avenue, Lakeside. Inquire Mrs. W. J. Kettler, 90 East Wayne street. 3-2t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms; also two rooms for light housekeeping, with bath and gas. Apply at 22 West Main street. 11-7-1m

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, with board, bath and all modern conveniences; desirable location. 27 and 29 East Washington. n30-1m

FOR RENT—Residence 142 East Berry to desirable parties; reference required. Inquire 140 East Berry between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. 10-25-tf

FOR RENT—Two or three nice unfurnished rooms, with bath, gas and all conveniences, on Washington boulevard. Address X, Sentinel office. 12-2-eod-tf

FOR RENT—Elegant furnished front room, near business center; modern conveniences; fine place for permanent people. 140 East Berry street. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen at 36 West Wayne street. Inquire between the hours of 12 and 2; references given and required. 30-6t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with board, privilege of bath; reasonable price to day boarders; half block south of Masonic Temple. 134 Clinton street. 11-12-1m

FOR RENT—Very pleasant furnished front room, down stairs, suitable for gentlemen; also room upstairs for ladies at 130 West Jefferson street. Three squares from Calhoun street. 3-3t

FOR RENT—Comfortably furnished rooms for gentlemen, suitable for one or two persons; $1.50 and $2.00 per week. 13 Calhoun street, second floor, entrance on Columbia street. 5-2t

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT—The handsomest small store room in Fort Wayne, 22x26, with 50 feet plate glass show windows, on West Berry street and Arcade corridor; large enough for prescription drug store, druggists' sundries, soda fountain and cigars, candy store, fruit stand, cut flowers, etc. 10-16-tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings, 445 Calhoun street and stable, 142 East Berry street, 633 South Hanna street and stable, rooms third floor 32 East Berry street, with bath and closet, 146 West Wayne street, 33 St Mary's avenue, 103 Fletcher avenue, 423 Lafayette street and stable. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court street. tf

FOR RENT—A house 13 Bell avenue. Inquire 196 Dawson street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bay mare; will sell reasonable. Apply at 57 Home avenue. 3-2t

FOR SALE—Less than value a splendid bargain in west end residence; just on the market. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Five-room house on Lim street, half lot, rent for $8.00 per month; will sell for $250. R. L. Roney. 11-25 1m

FOR SALE—50-foot corner lot with good house on West Butler street, $3,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-t

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

FOR SALE—No. 415 East Wayne street very desirable for home; price, $2,300; owner non-resident. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A nice modern residence in Lakeside; owner is leaving city and will sell at great sacrifice. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A new and modern business block on Calhoun street; rented, $960; price, $7,000; this is 9½ per cent. W. E. Doud, agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A good residence on West Superior street; must sell; price cut from $2,300 to $1,800. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New 9-room residence, plumbed for bath and wired for lights, and an asphalt paved street; price cut to $2,250. W. E. Doud, agent. tf

FOR SALE—A modern residence, with 7 rooms and bath, located for P. F. employe; very desirable; $2,250. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new 5-room cottage, west of Hanna street and north of P., F. R. R.; very central; only $1,400. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The nicest 7-room thoroughly modern cottage in the city, between depot and DeWald street; all hard wood and plate glass finish; $3,200. W. E. Doud, 7-tf

FOR SALE—Two or three hundred feet of counters; all lengths, 10 to 18 feet; first-class southern pine; as good as new. Apply to Frank Pollock, 32 Hamilton street, 10-16-tf

FOR SALE—Seven-room brick house on East Jefferson street, near St. Mary's church, with modern improvements and good barn; price reasonable. R. L. Roney, room 32, Bank block. 11-20-1m

FOR SALE—Two five (5) room cottages, rent $10 per month, both on Hanna street; the street pavement is all paid, with good barn; can be bought so to net 8 per cent; clear of all taxes. R. L. Roney. 11-29-1m

FOR SALE—50 feet, west side Calhoun street, business lot, next south from Thomas Talley, corner Williams; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—60x165, fronting on three streets, South Harrison, Woodland avenue and Pontiac, $1,300; room for 4 houses on this lot; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Seven-room modern house with all the latest up-to-date modern improvements; full lot and barn; house was built one year ago; this beautiful house can be bought at a bargain; located in Lakeside; price, $2,600. R. L. Roney, Room 32, Bank block. 11-29-1m

FOR SALE—Two 30-foot lots, west side Calhoun, between DeWald and Creighton avenue; one 45-foot business lot, west side Calhoun, between Dr. VanHuskirk and brick store south; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—West side Calhoun street, fronts between Creighton avenue and Woodland avenue; will advance with the street railroad extension from Creighton avenue south; also 35 feet Calhoun street front, second lot south of Woodland; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—70 acres on line of Marshall county, Indiana; 15 acres three miles from court house; 47 acres on a corporation line; 40 acres eight miles from city; 262 acres nine miles from city; also vacant lots and dwelling houses in all parts of the city. H. C. Niswonger & Co., 16 Harrison street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 11-23-tf

FOR SALE—Handsome lots in my East Creighton avenue addition, between Smith and Oliver streets; central for Pittsburg shops east, the Van Huberhorn-Haley Engine works, new Van Perrine mill, Western Gas Co., the Bowsers, Bass foundry, and Lafayette street railroad shops; long time payments. Apply to Henry M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 10-7-tf

FOR SALE—Six-room house, lot 65x150, on McClellan street, $2,400; 6-room house, lot 32x150, on Miner street, $1,450; 6-room house on Nelson street, $1,650; 7-room house, lot 28x140, on Burgess street, $1,500; 6-room cottage, corner lot, small barn, all in first-class condition, on Howell street, $1,300; 5-room house on Oakland street, $300, $200 down, balance $6 per month; one of the most desirable south side residences; location and price on application. I make a specialty of selling city real estate. George E. Miner, Real Estate Broker, 23 Court street. 11-6-1m

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, corner lot on East William street, $3,000; 6-room house on Swinney avenue, $1,500; 5-room house on Francis street, $1,250; a good investment, three houses four squares from P. F. W. & C. depot, $4,700; 6-room house, good barn, on Fourth street, $1,600; 7-room house on Jackson street, $1,600, a bargain; 5-room house, half lot, on West Main street, two squares west of river, $1,500; 100-acre farm, good house, barn and out buildings, all in first-class condition, in Cedar Creek Tp., $9,500. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court street. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, horse, harness and bran new two-seated buggy. Enquire at 567 E. Washington St. 4t4

ALL AFFLICTED with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or bronchitis, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 37 Fairfield avenue. 10-14-tf

LOST.

LOST—Scotch collie dog; yellow and white. Reward will be paid if returned to 252 West Berry street. 2-tf

LOST—On Fairfield avenue, near DeWald street, a small pocketbook containing some silver and a key. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Sentinel office.

Dr. S. B. Hartman & Son,
DENTISTS,
SCHMITZ BUILDING.
NO. 116 CALHOUN STREET.
Phone 1233, Main.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate Charges. Get the best.
U. S. Dental Parlors,
Drs. T. A. and J. W. Williams, Props.
Phone 1112.
88 Calhoun St.

...ace Holiday Sale

...OF...

OLLS, HANDKERCHIEFS, ID GLOVES, GOLF GLOVES, IRISH POINT AND BATTENBURG TABLE AND DRESSER COVERS, JEWELRY, ETC., ETC.

Kid Body Dolls at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Dressed Dolls at 25c, 50c, 75c and up to $4.50 each.

Ladies', Men's and Children's Handkerchiefs in cotton, linen and silk, all at prices lower and values better than ever before. You will fare well by buying your Xmas Handkerchiefs now while stocks are complete.

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The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1901.

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Miscellaneous—Turn Verein, 39 West Main street.

Religious—Services First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Harmony hall, West Berry street; Second church in old Jewish tabernacle, Harrison street; Biederwolf-Maxwell meetings at Bethany Presbyterian church; special services at Wayne street M. E. church.

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Barbara Hutchinson has been divorced from Elmer E. Hutchinson. She was awarded the custody of their child and the defendant was ordered to pay to her the sum of $6 per month for a period of eleven years.

The hearing of the evidence in the divorce suit of Elizabeth vs. Edward Miller was concluded yesterday afternoon and the plaintiff was given the decree.

The case of Kappel vs. Kappel, civil action, was continued by agreement in the superior court this morning.

The case of Leininger vs. Leininger, to set aside a will, was set for trial before the superior court jury January 14.

In the case of Rothschild vs. Sprague, Judge Aiken today rendered judgment on the verdict. The defendant immediately filed his bond for an appeal to the supreme court.

The case of Mills vs. Larrimore will be called in the superior court on Monday of next week.

In the case of Ramp vs. Powell, venued here from Whitley county, Judge Aiken this morning overruled a motion for a new trial.

Judge O'Rourke this morning rendered judgment in the case of Howe vs. Johnson for the plaintiff in the sum of $725.

Homer L. VanMeter has been appointed guardian of the minor heirs of Henry C. F. Evers.

Mary Harvey today qualified as guardian of the estate of Samuel Harvey et al., minors.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES.

The interest in the special services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church is increasing. Last evening the pastor preached on "A Garden in the Desert." The subject for this evening will be "The Strong Arm;" Thursday night, "A Sealed Fountain," and Friday night, "The Magnetic Christ." Prof. L. E. Jones, of the Moody Bible school, will conduct a song service, beginning at 7:30 each evening.

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NATIONAL CELEBRITIES

Declare Pe-ru-na to Be the Greatest Catarrh Remedy of The Age.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Neb., writes: "Peruna entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough. I am a firm believer in its efficacy for any such trouble."

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor of the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it."

Hon. Rufus B. Merchant, Superintendent and Disbursing Officer, U. S. Postoffice, Washington, D. C., says: "I take pleasure in commending your tonic, having taken a bottle of Peruna with very beneficial results. It is recommended to me as a very excellent catarrh cure."

Congressman David F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes: I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it after the use of a few bottles."

Congressman Irvine Dungan, of Jackson, O., writes: "I desire to join with my many friends in recommending your invaluable remedy Peruna to anyone in need of an invigorating spring tonic, or whose system is run down by catarrhal troubles."

We have letters from thirty-eight members of Congress attesting to the virtues of Peruna. Thousands of people in the common walks of life use it as a family medicine.

For book of testimonials address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

M. J. LORDIER,

Sanitary Plumber and Gas Fitter.

35 BAKER STREET.

Let us figure on your work. Prices lowest. Workmanship the best.

Home Phone 1593 Main.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,

Has removed his office to the West rooms

OVER PELLENS & POLSTER'S DRUG STORE.

Office phone—185 Main.
Residence phone—459 Main or 284 Main

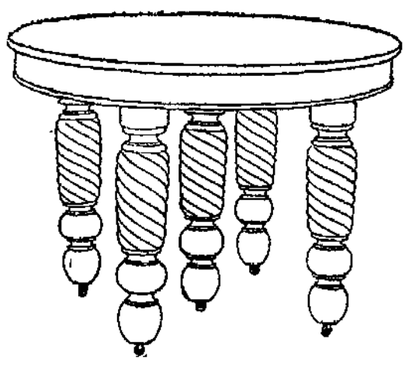
Pay Weekly, Semi-monthly or Monthly.

All the Credit You Want at Cash Prices.

Fort Wayne Outfitters Co.,

General House Outfitters.

31 E. Berry and 62 Clinton Streets.

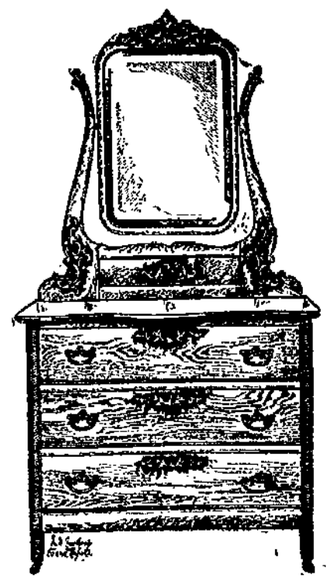


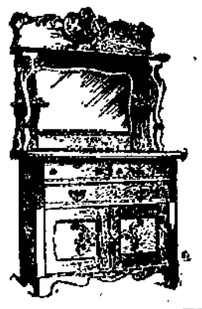
"Where There's a Will There's a Way."

The truth of this saying can be fully demonstrated by a visit to our establishment and comparing the prices and quality of goods with those which you obtain elsewhere. Our terms are so easy, our prices so low that you can't help buying if you want the articles.

Couches in the finest velours, deeply fringed, $6.98; actual value $12.

Chiffonier, solid oak, $5.98; actual value, $8.00. Combination Bookcases, Sideboards, Lamps and other Household Goods, all of the very latest designs and patterns, suitable for Xmas Presents at prices lower than the lowest.





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The "Novelty" Stoves and Heaters second to none.

Call and be convinced.

Remember Your Credit is Good With Us.

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Business Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

No. 39 West Main Street.

Both Phones 298. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

..... Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $400,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.

ABSTRACTER OF TITLE,

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

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Stenographer and Notary Public in Office. Phone 615 Main

Something for Xmas

That will make the housewife happy is a bag or barrel of Tresselt's Hungarian or Silver Dollar Flour. Your bread will be light and white, your cakes and pastry fine and the baking department of your household will be O. K. when the cook uses the well known home brands of flour—the Hungarian Process and Silver Dollar Patent. Buy them. Try them. Use them.

W. H. JOHNSTON

OSTEOPATH

Has moved to his new location, office rooms 24, 25, 26 Bass block, over First National bank. Has practiced over two years in Fort Wayne and can give the best of references. Licensed by the Indiana State Medical board and registered, to treat acute and chronic diseases. The only graduate of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., practicing in this city and immediate vicinity. Examination free Tuesday and Friday p. m. Home Phone. Office 1529, residence 1654. dec4-tf

Practical Grinding...

Shears, Manicure Sets, Pocket Knives, Carving Knives.

E. Sterling,

61 E. Berry St.

...DR. RANKE...

Practice Limited to Diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Lau blk. Calhoun & Washington. Hours 9-12; 1:30-4; 7-8.

For One Week

I will enamel your bike for $2.00...

108 Broadway,

S. C. QUIDOR.

Money to Loan.

—AT—

FIVE PER CENT.

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

C. B. FITCH.

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Barbara Hutchinson has been divorced from Elmer E. Hutchinson. She was awarded the custody of their child and the defendant was ordered to pay to her the sum of $6 per month for a period of eleven years.

The hearing of the evidence in the divorce suit of Elizabeth vs. Edward Miller was concluded yesterday afternoon and the plaintiff was given the decree.

The case of Kappel vs. Kappel, civil action, was continued by agreement in the superior court this morning.

The case of Leininger vs. Leininger, to set aside a will, was set for trial before the superior court jury January 14.

In the case of Rothschild vs. Sprague, Judge Aiken today rendered judgment on the verdict. The defendant immediately filed his bond for an appeal to the supreme court.

The case of Mills vs. Larrimore will be called in the superior court on Monday of next week.

In the case of Ramp vs. Powell, venued here from Whitley county, Judge Aiken this morning overruled a motion for a new trial.

Judge O'Rourke this morning rendered judgment in the case of Howe vs. Johnson for the plaintiff in the sum of $725.

Homer L. VanMeter has been appointed guardian of the minor heirs of Henry C. F. Evers.

Mary Harvey today qualified as guardian of the estate of Samuel Harvey et al., minors.

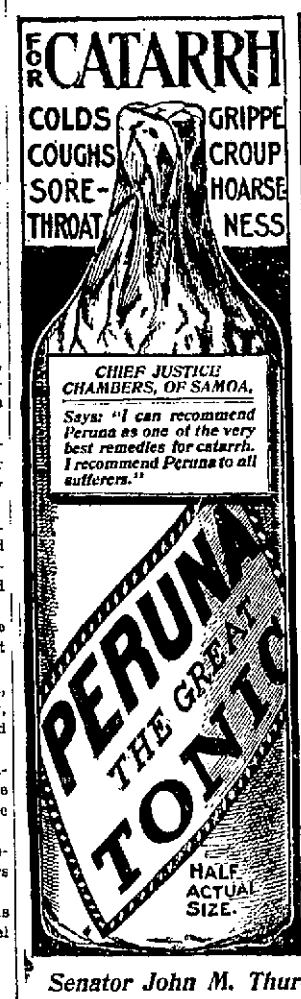
THE SPECIAL SERVICES.

The interest in the special services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church is increasing. Last evening the pastor preached on "A Garden in the Desert." The subject for this evening will be "The Strong Arm;" Thursday night, "A Sealed Fountain," and Friday night, "The Magnetic Christ." Prof. L. E. Jones, of the Moody Bible school, will conduct a song service, beginning at 7:30 each evening.

The great historic costume play, "Nell Gwynne," at the dime matinee Thursday.

NATIONAL CELEBRITIES

Declare Pe-ru-na to Be the Greatest Catarrh Remedy of The Age.



Senator John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Neb., writes: "Peruna entirely relieved me of a very irritating cough. I am a firm believer in its efficacy for any such trouble."

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor of the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it."

Hon. Rufus B. Merchant, Superintendent and Disbursing Officer, U. S. Postoffice, Washington, D. C., says: "I take pleasure in commending your tonic, having taken a bottle of Peruna with very beneficial results. It is recommended to me as a very excellent catarrh cure."

Congressman David F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes: I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it after the use of a few bottles."

Congressman Irvine Dungan, of Jackson, O., writes: "I desire to join with my many friends in recommending your invaluable remedy Peruna to anyone in need of an invigorating spring tonic, or whose system is run down by catarrhal troubles."

We have letters from thirty-eight members of Congress attesting to the virtues of Peruna. Thousands of people in the common walks of life use it as a family medicine.

For book of testimonials address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

M. J. LORDIER,
Sanitary Plumber and Gas Fitter.
35 BAKER STREET.
Let us figure on your work.
Prices lowest. Workmanship the best.
Home Phone 1593 Main.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,
Has removed his office to the West rooms
OVER PELLENS & POLSTER'S DRUG STORE.
Office phone—185 Main.
Residence phone—569 Main or 256 Red

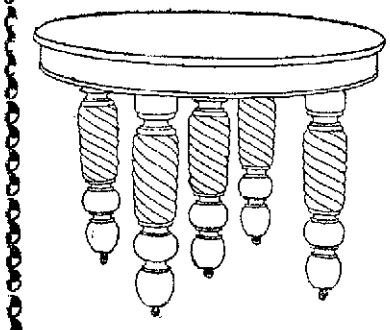
Pay Weekly, Semi-monthly or Monthly.

All the Credit You Want at Cash Prices.

Fort Wayne Outfitters Co.,

General House Outfitters.

31 E. Berry and 62 Clinton Streets.

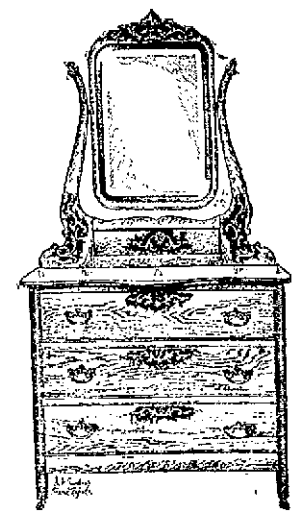


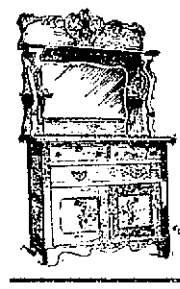
"Where There's a Will There's a Way."

The truth of this saying can be fully demonstrated by a visit to our establishment and comparing the prices and quality of goods with those which you obtain elsewhere. Our terms are so easy, our prices so low that you can't help buying if you want the articles.

Couches in the finest velours, deeply fringed, $6.98; actual value $12.

Chiffonier, solid oak, $5.98; actual value, $8.00. Combination Bookcases, Sideboards, Lamps and other Household Goods, all of the very latest designs and patterns, suitable for Xmas Presents at prices lower than the lowest.





The "Reliable" Steel Range

The finest and best in the world which defies competition.

The "Novelty" Stoves and Heaters second to none.

Call and be convinced.

Remember Your Credit is Good With Us.

Fort Wayne Outfitters Co.

31 East Berry and 62 Clinton Street.

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
No. 39 West Main Street.
Both Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,
No. 24 West Wayne Street,
.....Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.
ABSTRACTER OF TITLE,
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. Phone 615 Main

Something for Xmas

That will make the housewife happy is a bag or barrel of Tresselt's Hungarian or Silver Dollar Flour. Your bread will be light and white, your cakes and pastry fine and the baking department of your household will be O. K. when the cook uses the well known home brands of flour—the Hungarian Process and Silver Dollar Patent. Buy them. Try them. Use them.

W. H. JOHNSTON
OSTEOPATH

Has moved to his new location, office rooms 24, 25, 26 Bass block, over First National bank. Has practiced over two years in Fort Wayne and can give the best of references. Licensed by the Indiana State Medical board and registered, to treat acute and chronic diseases. The only graduate of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., practicing in this city and immediate vicinity. Examination free Tuesday and Friday p. m. Home Phone. Office 1529, residence 1654. dec4-tf

Practical Grinding...
Shears, Manicure Sets, Pocket Knives, Carving Knives.
E. Sterling,
61 E. Berry St.

...DR. RANKE...
Practice Limited to Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Lau blk. Calhoun & Washington. Hours 9-12; 1:30-4; 7-8.

For One Week
I will enamel your bike for $2.00...
108 Broadway,
S. C. QUIDOR.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH.
65 CLINTON ST.

WHAT GOES UP

MUST COME DOWN.

Nothing is more certain than that the use of so called tonics, stimulants and medicines, which depend upon alcohol for their effect, is injurious to health in the long run.

What goes up must come down and the elevation of spirits, the temporary exhilaration resulting from a dose of medicine containing alcohol, will certainly be followed in a few hours by a corresponding depression to relieve which another dose must be taken.

In other words, many liquid patent medicines derive their effect entirely from the alcohol they contain.

Alcohol, and medicines containing it, are temporary stimulants and not in any sense a true tonic. In fact it is doubtful if any medicine or drug is a real tonic.

A true tonic is something which will renew, replenish, build up the exhausted nervous system and wasted tissues of the body, something that will enrich the blood and endow it with the proper proportion of red and white corpuscles, which prevent or destroy disease germs. This is what a real tonic should do and no drug or alcoholic stimulant will do it.

The only true tonic in nature is wholesome food, thoroughly digested. Every particle of nervous energy, every minute muscle, fibre and drop of blood is created daily from the food we digest.

The mere eating of food has little to do with the repair of waste tissue but the perfect digestion of the food eaten has everything to do with it.

The reason so few people have perfect digestion is because from wrong habits of living the stomach has gradually lost the power to secrete the gastric juice, peptones and acids in sufficient quantity.

To cure indigestion and stomach troubles it is necessary to take after meals some harmless preparation which will supply the natural peptone and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and probably the best preparation of this character is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found in every drug store and which contain in pleasant palatable form the wholesome and peptone diastase which nature requires for prompt digestion.

One or two of these excellent tablets taken after meals will prevent souring, fermentation and acidity and insure complete digestion and assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are equally valuable for little children as for adults, as they contain nothing harmful or stimulating, but only the natural digestives.

One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1,800 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and they are in every sense a genuine tonic because they bring about in the only natural way a restorative of nerve power, a building up of lost tissue and appetite, in the only way it can be done by the digestion and assimilation of wholesome food.

Be Your Own Barber.

...Use the...

Gem Safety Razor.

...For Sale by...

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 CALHOUN STREET.

Both 'Phones.

"My Rheumatism was Cured by using Dr. Menard's Rheumatic Bullets and I have no further use for crutches." Thousands of equally strong testimonials. 3 to 6 weeks' treatment $1.00. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. At leading druggists, or sent prepaid by Rheumatic Bullet Co. Lake & Clark Sts., Chicago. One Week's **Treatment Free.**

ELECTIONS IN THE LODGES

NEW OFFICERS FOR HOME LODGE OF MASONS.

Two Lodges of Degree of Honor Choose Leaders for the Coming Year.

The election at Home lodge, No. 342, F. and A. M., held Tuesday evening, resulted as follows:

E. F. Leibman, worshipful master; Amos Walters, senior warden; W. J. Hoff, junior warden; Fred Hilt, treasurer; O. B. Thompson, secretary; E. F. Leibman, Amos Walters and W. J. Hoff, trustees.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

At the Elektron hall, Degree of Honor, No. 29, elected the following officers: Mrs. Henrietta Hull, past chief of honor; Mrs. Anna Freiberger, chief of honor; Mrs. Catherine Rhinewald, lady of honor; Mrs. Leota Friend, chief of ceremonies; Warren Rogers, recorder; Mrs. Martha M. Gordon, financier; S. D. Melsheimer, receiver; Mrs. Mary Carto, lady usherer; Mrs. Catharine Jockel, inside watch; M. E. Warner, outside watch; Dr. Harriett Stemen Macbeth, medical examiner; Mrs. B. E. Melsheimer, captain of the drill team.

Degree of Honor, No. 2, elected officers as follows: Past chief, Mrs. Ed Kroninger; chief of honor, Mrs. Clara Schmuck; lady of honor, Mrs. Henry Whiteman; chief of ceremonies, Mrs. Alice M. Yeagley; recorder, Mrs. Emma Conover; financier, Mrs. Kate Beman; receiver, Mrs. Mollie Schatzer; lady usher, Mrs. Cora Thrasher; inside watch, Mrs. Ollie Miracle; outside watch, Mrs. Barbara Guillot.

MODERN WOODMEN.

Edwards Camp, No. 3127, Modern Woodmen of America, elected officers last evening as follows: Venerable council, Jacob Hill; worthy advisor, E. M. Stilwell; banker, S. L. Wass; clerk, A. J. Hines; escort, Fred Helgrain; watchman, J. N. Robinson; sentry, J. A. Stier; manager, J. S. Brunskill; medical examiners, Drs. W. D. Ruhl, W. N. Enslen, L. L. Culp and McComb.

BOY LOST A FIGNER.

Merrill Wagner, the 6-year-old son of Julius Wagner, residing at 640 Calhoun street, lost the index finger of his right hand while at play on Monday. The Wagner lad, with a companion, were playing about a truck when the end gate fell down, the chain attached catching the Wagner boy's finger and completely severing it from the hand. Dr. A. E. VanBuskirk dressed the injury and will attempt to save the finger, but says the outcome is yet in doubt.

ARRESTS DURING NOVEMBER.

Intoxication	22
Climbing on moving trains	12
Petit larceny	8
Vagrancy	6
Assault and battery	3
Malicious trespass	2
Loitering	1
Coloring milk	1
Trespass	1
Permitting persons other than family in saloon on Sunday	1
Total	57

Henry Lapp, Lieutenant.

Mothers, be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while cutting teeth. It is the best remedy of all. my8eod&w

LARGE TOY AND STORY BOOKS FREE.

To the consumers of Globe Soap and Rub-no-more washing powder. Save your wrappers and coupons.

n9-S&W-8t

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

New York, Dec. 4.—The dropping of a rubber tube from a gas pipe connection in the kitchen of the home of Hester Plotkin, a seamstress in Brooklyn, caused the fatal suffocation early today of Mrs. Plotkin and her twelve-year-old granddaughter, Rebecca Plotkin. Mrs. Plotkin was seventy years old. Morris Plotkin, her husband, and Nathan Cohen were overcome by the escaping gas and were taken to a hospital. Their condition is critical.

The Window

will be replenished every morning, noon hour, and at 2:30 p. m. with 100 extra choice packages, including butter dishes, alarm clocks, berry spoons, solid gold rings, spoons, set of 6, beautiful brooch pins, etc.

The following names are a few of the most successful:

Dr. J. W. Thompson, corner Wayne and Clinton streets, diamond ring, $15.00.

Miss Lizzie Evers, Ladies' Gold Watch, $15.00.

Mr. John Heuer, Gay street, Parlor Clock, $12.00.

Mrs. C. E. Hatch, Scott Ave., four-piece Tea Set, $8.50.

Miss Rolf, 35 Hendricks St., solid gold Glasses, $5.00.

Henry Klug, Butter Dish.

Frank Thompson, Fruit Stand, $5.00.

Geo. Klockemper, Butter Dish, $5.00.

Mr. Vanesdale, clock, $5.00.

William Ray, Lakeside, Boys' Watch.

Besides these others received $1.25 Alarm Clocks, Beautiful Brooch Pins, Solid Gold Set Rings for Ladies, worth $2.00 to $5.00 each, Fruit or Cake Stands, Berry Spoons, Ladles, Spoons, set of 6, Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoons, etc.

Tomorrow Morning

...Will Be the Beginning of Our Last...

25-Cent Package Sale.

Everybody satisfied at our Great Package Sale of last Saturday.

Which has been without a doubt the most interesting day with us in years. Thousands of people responded to our great offer, and thousands were made happy.

We in return feel grateful, and as appreciation for your patronage, we will have another surprise for you on

Thursday, Dec. 5th,

With Another Package Sale, Extending from

THURSDAY OVER FRIDAY

...AND...

CLOSING SATURDAY, DEC. 7th.

Thereby giving all plenty of time to take advantage of the sale and making it less crowded for the people who may wish to take advantage of another sale.

In this sale we will have another variety of 1,000 packages, including may extra choice packages, such as Daimond Ring, worth $15.00, Silver Tea Set, $10 Parlor Clock, $6.50 Gold Headed Umbrella for Gents, $6.50 Butter Dish, Cake and Fruit Stands, each $5.00, etc. The assortment otherwise will include sold gold rings, beautiful court house souvenir spoons, $1.25 alarm clocks, brooch pins, studs, opera glasses, teaspoons, set of 6, sterling silver spoon, berry spoon, etc.

This being our last 25-cent Package Sale, we expect to make this sale one long to be remembered and one that will be an everlasting credit and advertisement to our house.

Come Early and Make Your Selection,
Beginning Thursday, December 5th.

Beginning
Thursday, Dec. 5th
extending over Friday and closing Saturday, December 7.

The following names are a few of the most successful:

Dr. J. W. Thompson, corner Wayne and Clinton streets, diamond ring, $15.00.

Miss Lizzie Evers, Ladies' Gold Watch, $15.00.

Mr. John Heuer, Gay street, Parlor Clock, $12.00.

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Packages should be opened before leaving store, so prize will be known.

J. L. Sievert,

Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler,
79 Calhoun Street.

WANTED.

Experienced operators on sewing machines, also inexperienced girls to learn special work.

FOSTER'S WAIST FACTORY.

8-eod-tf

PRESENTS FOR THE BISHOP.

The various Catholic societies of the city have established funds with which to purchase furniture for the new residence of Bishop Alerding and several of these funds have assumed large proportions. It is thought that the house will be ready for occupation by New Year's, when the bishop will have a house warming. On the occasion of the first anniversary of his consecration, last Saturday, the pastors of each of the Catholic churches in the city presented him with $100, $600 in all.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Gorgeous scenery and costumes will be displayed in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

Gorgeous scenery and costumes will be displayed in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

Clearing Sale. Half price. Daugherty, 86 Calhoun St. 4-4t

"Nell Gwynne "dime matinee Thursday."

MORNING MUSICAL RECITAL.

Mrs. Jessie Gaynor, the composer, will give a lecture and song recital at the Fort Wane club house tomorrow afternoon at 3:30. Admission to public 50 cents; members free. The second story has been prepared for use of the society.

Half price on fine Millinery at Daugherty's. 4-4t

Genevieve Ward's great society play, "Forget Me Not," at the Temple tomorrow evening.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The members of the First Baptist church of Fort Wayne, Ind., will take notice that the regular annual meeting for the election of five trustees and other officers of the church for the year 1902 will be held on Wednesday evening, December 11, 1901, in the lecture room of the church.

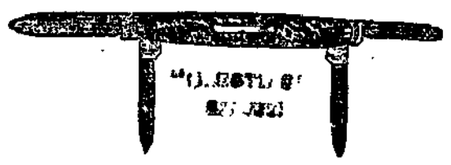
GEORGE S. MILLER,
3-10 Church Clerk.

"Nell Gwynne" dime matinee Thursday.

THE BEST CUTTERS IN THE WORLD.

The Largest and ....Finest Line —OF— **Pocket Cutlery and Razors**

in the city is found at our store. We guarantee every knife and razor sold and are sure to please you.



C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY DEALERS.

38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

Dr. Chas. A. Zimmerman, M.D.M.E.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

WHO ARE SUFFERING from any cause and cannot get well, consult the eminent specialist, DR. CHARLES ALBERT ZIMMERMAN. There's probably no physician or specialist in Fort Wayne or elsewhere who is curing more chronic, obstinate lingering diseases and cancers than he is.

IN A PRACTICE OF 37 YEARS, he has to his credit 3,047 cured cancers; 119 cured cancers this year.

OBSTINATE DISEASES, even in their most aggravated forms of the head, throat and lungs, female diseases, dropsy, heart, stomach, kidneys, bladder, nerves, muscles, bones, paralysis, rheumatism, all bad blood and skin diseases, structure, varicocele and all diseases of the sexual organs of man or woman quickly cured by new method. No failures, a perfect cure in every case. Read what grateful patients say of his skill and success.

A NEW TESTIMONIAL EVERY WEEK.

Dr. C. A. Zimmerman: Dear Sir—I, O. C. Randall, hereby make the following statement for the benefit of the suffering public. That I had been suffering from an insidious and most dreadful of all diseases, tuberculosis of the lungs (consumption). Had a severe cough, pain and soreness of the chest and lungs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, impaired digestion, and consequent general emaciation. Had been under treatment with three prominent physicians six months with no beneficial results, they pronouncing me incurable, a condition but little better than the grave. Dr. Zimmerman cured me in two months. Today I am sound as a dollar. My nasal catarrh and throat trouble has entirely disappeared. O. C. Randall, Hume, Edgar Co., Ill.

Write for Electro Medical Gleaner. It will explain why we cure where others fail. Sample copy free. Address Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne Street.

Mme. Zimmerman, M. E. M. B. C.

DERMATOLOGIST AND BEAUTY SPECIALIST. Superfluous hair, moles, warts, pimples, black heads, scars and all facial blemishes permanently removed with the electric needle without scarring.

ZIMMERMAN BEAUTY COLLEGE,
38 West Wayne Street.

MERGENTHEIM'S SALE.

We are now prepared to give the public the benefit of our

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

At which all goods on hand will be sold at a discount of from 25 to 50 per cent. The sale IS NOW GOING ON and will continue throughout the winter.

One-Half (1-2) off on all our Trimmed Hats.
One-Half (1-2) off on all our Bonnets.
One-Half (1-2) off on all our Untrimmed Hats.
One Half (1-2) off on all Ornaments and Buckles.
One-Fourth (1-4) off on all our Fancy Feathers.

One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Ribbons.
One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Plumes and Tips.
One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Taffeta and Fancy Silks.
One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Baby Bonnets.
One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Plain and Panne Velvets.

Early buyers have an unusually large variety from which to select. All goods at these prices will be sold for cash only.

A. MERGENTHEIM, 44 CALHOUN ST. OPP. COURT HOUSE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

WHAT GOES UP

MUST COME DOWN.

Nothing is more certain than that the use of so called tonics, stimulants and medicines, which depend upon alcohol for their effect, is injurious to health in the long run.

What goes up must come down and the elevation of spirits, the temporary exhilaration resulting from a dose of medicine containing alcohol, will certainly be followed in a few hours by a corresponding depression to relieve which another dose must be taken.

In other words, many liquid patent medicines derive their effect entirely from the alcohol they contain.

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To cure indigestion and stomach troubles it is necessary to take after meals some harmless preparation which will supply the natural peptone and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and probably the best preparation of this character is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found in every drug store and which contain in pleasant palatable form the wholesome and peptone diastase which nature requires for prompt digestion.

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Be Your Own Barber.

...Use the...

Gem Safety Razor.

...For Sale by...

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 CALHOUN STREET.

Both 'Phones.

"My Rheumatism was Cured

by using Dr. Menard's Rheumatic Bullets and I have no further use for crutches." Thousands of equally strong testimonials. 3 to 6 weeks' treatment $1.00. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. At leading druggists, or sent prepaid by Rheumatic Bullet Co Lake & Clark Sts., Chicago. One Week's Treatment Free.

ELECTIONS IN THE LODGES

NEW OFFICERS FOR HOME LODGE OF MASONS.

Two Lodges of Degree of Honor Choose Leaders for the Coming Year.

The election at Home lodge, No. 332, F. and A. M., held Tuesday evening, resulted as follows:

E. F. Leibman, worshipful master; Amos Walters, senior warden; W. J. Hoff, junior warden; Fred Hilt, treasurer; O. B. Thompson, secretary; E. F. Leibman, Amos Walters and W. J. Hoff, trustees.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

At the Elektron hall, Degree of Honor, No. 20, elected the following officers: Mrs. Henrietta Hull, past chief of honor; Mrs. Anna Freiberger, chief of honor; Mrs. Catherine Rhinewald, lady of honor; Mrs. Leota Friend, chief of ceremonies; Warren Rogers, recorder; Mrs. Martha M. Gordon, financier; S. D. Melsheimer, receiver; Mrs. Mary Carto, lady usher; Mrs. Catherine Jockel, inside watch; M. E. Warner, outside watch; Dr. Harriett Stemen Macbeth, medical examiner; Mrs. B. E. Melsheimer, captain of the drill team.

Degree of Honor, No. 2, elected officers as follows: Past chief, Mrs. Ed Kroninger; chief of honor, Mrs. Clara Schmuck; lady of honor, Mrs. Henry Whiteman; chief of ceremonies, Mrs. Alice M. Yeagley; recorder, Mrs. Emma Conover; financier, Mrs. Kate Beman; receiver, Mrs. Mollie Schatzer; lady usher, Mrs. Cora Thrasher; inside watch, Mrs. Ollie Miracle; outside watch, Mrs. Barbara Guillot.

MODERN WOODMEN.

Edwards Camp, No. 3127, Modern Woodmen of America, elected officers last evening as follows: Venerable council, Jacob Hill; worthy advisor, E. M. Stilwell; banker, S. L. Wass; clerk, A. J. Hines; escort, Fred Helgrain; watchman, J. N. Robinson; sentry, J. A. Stier; manager, J. S. Brunskill; medical examiners, Drs. W. D. Ruhl, W. N. Enslen, L. L. Culp and McComb.

BOY LOST A FIGNER.

Merrill Wagner, the 6-year-old son of Julius Wagner, residing at 840 Calhoun street, lost the index finger of his right hand while at play on Monday. The Wagner lad, with a companion, were playing about a truck when the end gate fell down, the chain attached catching the Wagner boy's finger and completely severing it from the hand. Dr. A. E. VanBuskirk dressed the injury and will attempt to save the finger, but says the outcome is yet in doubt.

ARRESTS DURING NOVEMBER.

Intoxication	22
Climbing on moving trains	12
Petit larceny	8
Vagrancy	6
Assault and battery	3
Malicious trespass	2
Loitering	1
Coloring milk	1
Trespass	1
Permitting persons other than family in saloon on Sunday	1
Total	57

Henry Lapp, Lieutenant.

Mothers, be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while cutting teeth. It is the best remedy of all. mySeod&w

LARGE TOY AND STORY BOOKS FREE.

To the consumers of Globe Soap and Rub-no-more washing powder. Save your wrappers and coupons.

n9-S&W-8t

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

New York, Dec. 4.—The dropping of a rubber tube from a gas pipe connection in the kitchen of the home of Hester Plotkin, a seamstress in Brooklyn, caused the fatal suffocation early today of Mrs. Plotkin and her twelve-year-old granddaughter, Rebecca Plotkin. Mrs. Plotkin was seventy years old. Morris Plotkin, her husband, and Nathan Cohen were overcome by the escaping gas and were taken to a hospital. Their condition is critical.

CHILE BUYS WARSHIPS.

New York, Dec. 4.—An official announcement has been made that Chile has purchased from the Lairds, in England, two torpedo boat destroyers, for which they paid £70,000, not including artillery, says the Buenos Ayres, Argentina, correspondent of the Herald. The purchase of these vessels is considered here as being a violation of the agreement of both republics not to increase their navies Argentina, as a result of Chile's action, has decided to purchase a battleship of 11,000 tons, and has instructed one of the ministers in Europe to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the vessel. It is believed that the ship will be ready for service next May. It is believed that the Chilian administration will propose an evacuation of the disputed territory by the forces of both republics until the decision of the boundary question is announced by the British government, to which it has been referred for arbitration.

WANTED.

Experienced operators on sewing machines, also inexperienced girls to learn special work.

FOSTER'S WAIST FACTORY.

8-eod-tf

PRESENTS FOR THE BISHOP.

The various Catholic societies of the city have established funds with which to purchase furniture for the new residence of Bishop Alerding and several of these funds have assumed large proportions. It is thought that the house will be ready for occupation by New Year's, when the Bishop will have a house warming. On the occasion of the first anniversary of his consecration, last Saturday, the pastors of each of the Catholic churches in the city presented him with $100, $600 in all.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Gorgeous scenery and costumes will be displayed in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

Gorgeous scenery and costumes will be displayed in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

Clearing Sale. Half price. Daugherty, 86 Calhoun St. 4-4t

"Nell Gwynne "dime matinee Thursday."

The Window

will be replenished every morning, noon hour, and at 2:30 p. m. with 100 extra choice packages, including butter dishes, alarm clocks, berry spoons, solid gold rings, spoons, set of 6, beautiful brooch pins, etc.

The following names are a few of the most successful:

Dr. J. W. Thompson, corner Wayne and Clinton streets, diamond ring, $15.00.

Miss Lizzie Evers, Ladies' Gold Watch, $15.00.

Mr. John Heuer, Gay street, Parlor Clock, $12.00.

Mrs. C. E. Hatch, Scott Ave., four-piece Tea Set, $8.50.

Miss Rolf, 35 Hendricks St., solid gold Glasses, $5.00.

Henry Klug, Butter Dish.

Frank Thompson, Fruit Stand, $5.00.

Geo. Klockemper, Butter Dish, $5.00.

Mr. Vanesdale, clock, $5.00.

William Ray, Lakeside, Boys' Watch.

Besides these others received $1.25 Alarm Clocks, Beautiful Brooch Pins, Solid Gold Set Rings for Ladies, worth $2.00 to $5.00 each, Fruit or Cake Stands, Berry Spoons, Ladies, Spoons, set of 6, Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoons, etc.

Tomorrow Morning

...Will Be the Beginning of Our Last...

25-Cent Package Sale.

Everybody satisfied at our Great Package Sale of last Saturday.

Which has been without a doubt the most interesting day with us in years. Thousands of people responded to our great offer, and thousands were made happy.

We in return feel grateful, and as appreciation for your patronage, we will have another surprise for you on

Thursday, Dec. 5th,

With Another Package Sale, Extending from

THURSDAY OVER FRIDAY

...AND...

CLOSING SATURDAY, DEC. 7th.

Thereby giving all plenty of time to take advantage of the sale and making it less crowded for the people who may wish to take advantage of another sale.

In this sale we will have another variety of 1,000 packages, including may extra choice packages, such as Daimond Ring, worth $15.00, Silver Tea Set, $10 Parlor Clock, $6.50 Gold Headed Umbrella for Gents, $6.50 Butter Dish, Cake and Fruit Stands, each $5.00, etc. The assortment otherwise will include sold gold rings, beautiful court house souvenir spoons, $1.25 alarm clocks, brooch pins, studs, opera glasses, teaspoons, set of 6, sterling silver spoon, berry spoon, etc.

This being our last 25-cent Package Sale, we expect to make this sale one long to be remembered and one that will be an everlasting credit and advertisement to our house.

Come Early and Make Your Selection, Beginning Thursday, December 5th.

Beginning

Thursday, Dec. 5th

extending over Friday and closing Saturday, December 7.

The following names are a few of the most successful:

Dr. J. W. Thompson, corner Wayne and Clinton streets, diamond ring, $15.00.

Miss Lizzie Evers, Ladies' Gold Watch, $15.00.

Mr. John Heuer, Gay street, Parlor Clock, $12.00.

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Packages should be opened before leaving store, so prize will be known.

J. L. Sievert,

Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler,

79 Calhoun Street.

MORNING MUSICAL RECITAL.

Mrs. Jessie Gaynor, the composer, will give a lecture and song recital at the Fort Wayne club house tomorrow afternoon at 3:30. Admission to public 50 cents; members free. The second story has been prepared for use of the society.

Half price on fine Millinery at Daugherty's. 4-4t

Genevieve Ward's great society play, "Forget Me Not," at the Temple tomorrow evening.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The members of the First Baptist church of Fort Wayne, Ind., will take notice that the regular annual meeting for the election of five trustees and other officers of the church for the year 1902 will be held on Wednesday evening, December 11, 1901, in the lecture room of the church.

GEORGE S. MILLER,
3-10 Church Clerk.

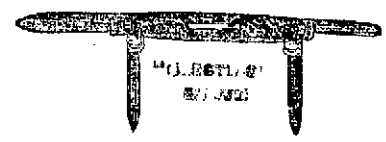
"Nell Gwynne" dime matinee Thursday.

THE BEST CUTTERS IN THE WORLD.

The Largest and ....Finest Line —OF—

Pocket Cutlery and Razors

in the city is found at our store. We guarantee every knife and razor sold and are sure to please you.



C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY DEALERS.

38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

DR. CHAS. A. ZIMMERMAN, M.D.E.E.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

WHO ARE SUFFERING from any cause and cannot get well, consult the eminent specialist, DR. CHARLES ALBERT ZIMMERMAN. There's probably no physician or specialist in Fort Wayne or elsewhere who is curing more chronic, obstinate lingering diseases and cancers than he is.

IN A PRACTICE OF 37 YEARS, he has to his credit 3,047 cured cancers: 119 cured cancers this year.

OBSTINATE DISEASES, even in their most aggravated forms of the head, throat and lungs, female diseases, dropsy, heart, stomach, kidneys, bladder, nerves, muscles, bones, paralysis, rheumatism, all bad blood and skin diseases, structure, varicocele and all diseases of the sexual organs of man or woman quickly cured by new method. No failures, a perfect cure in every case. Read what grateful patients say of his skill and success.

A NEW TESTIMONIAL EVERY WEEK.

Dr. C. A. Zimmerman: Dear Sir—I, O. C. Randall, hereby make the following statement for the benefit of the suffering public. That I had been suffering from an insidious and most dreadful of all diseases, tuberculosis of the lungs (consumption). Had a severe cough, pain and soreness of the chest and lungs, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, impaired digestion, and consequent general emaciation. Had been under treatment with three prominent physicians six months with no beneficial results, they pronounding me incurable, a condition but little better than the grave. Dr. Zimmerman cured me in two months. Today I am sound as a dollar. My nasal catarrh and throat trouble has entirely disappeared. O. C. Randall, Hume, Edgar Co., Ill.

Write for Electro Medical Gleaner. It will explain why we cure where others fail. Sample copy free. Address Sanitarium, 38 W est Wayne Street.

Mme. Zimmerman, M. E. M. E. C.

DERMATOLOGIST AND BEAUTY SPECIALIST. Superfluous hair, moles, warts, pimples, black heads, scars and all facial blemishes permanently removed with the electric needle without scarring.

ZIMMERMAN BEAUTY COLLEGE,
35 West Wayne Street.

MERGENTHEIM'S SALE.

We are now prepared to give the public the benefit of our

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

At which all goods on hand will be sold at a discount of from 25 to 50 per cent. The sale IS NOW GOING ON and will continue throughout the winter.

One-Half (1-2) off on all our Trimmed Hats.
One-Half (1-2) off on all our Bonnets.
One-Half (1-2) off on all our Untrimmed Hats.
One Half (1-2) off on all Ornaments and Buckles.
One-Fourth (1-4) off on all our Fancy Feathers.

One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Ribbons.
One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Plumes and Tips.
One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Taffeta and Fancy Silks.
One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Baby Bonnets.
One-Fourth [1-4] off on all our Plain and Panne Velvets.

Early buyers have an unusually large variety from which to select. All goods at these prices will be sold for cash only.

A. MERGENTHEIM, 44 CALHOUN ST. OPP. COURT HOUSE.

GREAT ALTERATION AND SACRIFICE SALE!

$100,000 Worth Slaughtered

Of the Largest, Best and Most Comprehensive Stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS

That ever entered the city of Fort Wayne, embracing in its immensity the cream of this country's manufacturers.

Your Kind Patronage Has Crowed Us for Room

THE entire three floors of our store must be torn out and remodeled. On January 1st the alteration will begin. Our stock stands a danger of damage by flying wood, plaster and rubbage, and a big part of it must go now to get out of harm's way, when the workmen begin tearing out the timbers.

This necessity to sell comes on us in the busiest month of the year, and there is nothing left for us to do but sweep all idea of profits out of the question, and put PRICES on everything in the stock that will make this the greatest chance of a lifetime to buy good merchandise before the Holidays in the history of Fort Wayne.

ONE visit to this mecca of GREAT and honest bargains will surely convince you in "a jiffy" that it will pay one to come hundreds of miles to patronize such a large, up-to-date "live and let live" establishment as Wolff Bros., which has clearly proven itself to be, and where every effort is made to bring reliable merchandise within reach of all; where your purse has the broadest range of action; where HONEST trading stands as a Sentinel and guards all within; where man, woman and child can congregate and buy with a feeling of ABSOLUTE SECURITY, and know for a certainty that they receive at ALL TIMES the FULL BENEFIT for every penny spent.

A Golden Opportunity.

Don't Miss this Great Alteration Sale.

Buy Now and Save Money.

We Challenge

Any firm in the state to match these unparalleled bargains.

WOLFF BROS

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

Sale Opens Tomorrow Morning at 9 O'clock.

Our Guarantee:

That we save you fully 40 to 50 per cent. on your purchase or your money back.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

GREAT ALTERATION AND SACRIFICE SALE!

$100,000 Worth Slaughtered

Of the Largest, Best and Most Comprehensive Stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS

That ever entered the city of Fort Wayne, embracing in its immensity the cream of this country's manufacturers.

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Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

Sale Opens Tomorrow Morning at 9 O'clock.

Our Guarantee:

That we save you fully 40 to 50 per cent. on your purchase or your money back.

WOMEN

We Can Tell You How to Overcome Paleness and Weakness.

The question is often asked why it is that women of this generation suffer as they do. Perhaps they are paying the penalty of indiscretions committed by their ancestors. Undoubtedly such is the case, for there has never been an age when so much care has been exercised by women in general in regard to Hygiene and the care of themselves.

There is one thing that we do know and that is most women need more strength and more rosy cheeks. They need to be built up, made physically strong, given a good appetite and especially see that their blood is made pure and red.

Nothing will do all this for women as well, or as quickly, as Vinol. It strengthens every organ of the body. It above all tones up the stomach and enables this important organ to obtain all the nourishment necessary for the replacing of waste tissue and for the revivifying of the blood.

Especially have we had opportunity to note the benefits done by Vinol during convalescence from disease nor do we know of anything more valuable to nursing mothers, it does so much towards enabling the mother to gain strength for herself and the little one, from the food she eats.

Here is a letter bearing on this subject, written by Mr. W. J. Hamilton of 1706 Times Street, Keokuk, Iowa.

"My wife was left in a very much weakened condition with a severe cough. She had no appetite and had gotten down physically to the very bottom rung of the ladder. I gave her Vinol and the cough disappeared, her appetite returned and now she is feeling first-class, is getting stronger and better and gaining in flesh every day."

Do not forget that we guarantee that Vinol will do all we claim for it and back our guarantee with our promise to refund to anyone the price of this medicine, who is not thoroughly satisfied with results.

Pellens & Polster
DRUGGISTS.

Paul E. Wolf,
Headquarters for
....Carpet Work....

Carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid. Also make over carpets.

Feathers and mattresses steamed and renovated. Charges reasonable.

33 & 35 Clinton Street.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT. 1069 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 382

"ALL WRIGHT-FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY"

ROMAN EYE BALSAM

FOR WEAK, INFLAMED EYES AND EYELIDS

Price 25 Cents. All Druggists.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York.

Dr. Bulson
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 55 WEST WAYNE STREET
FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

MONEY HELP!

THAT'S WHAT MANY WANT.
THAT'S WHAT MANY NEED.

We make it a business to serve those people who want money without delay.

We advance from $10 to $100 on your furniture, piano, horses, buggies and wagons and like personal property.

Everything left in your possession, which gives you the use of both money and goods. Don't go to your friends—be independent and come to us and your affairs are sure to be kept private. All business strictly confidential. We give you from 1 month to 1 year to pay back your loan. You save money by borrowing here. Full particulars given by calling at the office.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home phone 963.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

MAY EXTEND LINE

TALK OF BUILDING THE FINDLAY TO AKRON.

WOODFORD FAVORS THE PLAN

EXTENSION WOULD GIVE NEW LINE TO CLEVELAND.

ANNIVERSARY OF VETERANS

E. COX AND E. ZORBAUGH PASS ANOTHER MILESTONE.

News from Ohio indicates an intention on the part of the new owners of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western to push the line eastward to Akron, where connections can be made with another road to Cleveland and thence to the seaboard, giving Fort Wayne another through line to the east. The Findlay Republican stated yesterday that there were excellent prospects for such an extension. Continuing upon this subject the Republican says: "The right of way had been purchased by the old company nearly to Akron. The extension of the line is almost a necessity as the advantage of having an eastern outlet and the additional mileage would be sufficient inducement to build the road through to Akron or some other eastern point. If the extension is made the line will probably be built to Akron when a connection will be made to Cleveland. This will give the company the advantage of a run from Cleveland to Fort Wayne. A portion of the right of way beginning at Findlay is already graded. President Woodford, of the C., H. & D. railroad, who is also one of the chief stockholders, has had his eye on Findlay as a railroad center for a long time. He has been in the city recently and the result of his visit will no doubt be a number of radical changes for the better in the Tangent Line and Deshler branch. Mr. Woodford believes in accommodating his patrons in every way possible. This he accomplishes by building sidings and other conveniences. One advantage in the eastern extension will be the connection with the Pennsylvania, C. A. & C. and other big lines."

BIG ABSENTEE LISTS.

The number of names on the absentee lists at the Pittsburg shops indicate that with the coming on of cold weather has come also a wave of sickness. Following are new names on the list, all supposed to be sick: R. B. Stanburg, Peter Junk, J. Richard, A. R. Tagtmeyer, F. E. Rehling, C. F. Brown, Fred Lenz, John Stanford, William Reyhans, M. H. Bradtmiller, C. W. Schirmeyer, J. Bosler, F. Hoeppner, A. Krantz and J. Zolman.

TWO MEN INJURED.

Frank Minnich, a boilermaker, lost the tip of the index finger of his left hand yesterday afternoon. He was operating a steam punch and got the digit beneath the punch die. The finger was clipped off sleek and clean at the root of the nail. Dr. W. E. Stemen dressed the wound. John Haudenschild, also a boilermaker in the Pittsburg shop, had his left foot painfully bruised by a cylinder casing falling upon it. Luckily no bones were broken. Both men will be disabled for a week or two.

RAPID TRACK-BUILDING.

The work of laying tracks on the new New Haven-Butler line is progressing satisfactorily on the Butler end of the road, but nothing in that line is doing at New Haven because of delay in the completion of the bridge. The sinkhole seven miles out from Butler has been overcome and tracks have been laid over it, with prospects of no further trouble from that source. The line will be ready to open about the holidays.

VETERANS IN THE RANKS.

Enoch Cox and E. Zorbaugh, who have been connected with the Pennsylvania many years, the former as storekeeper of the western division, and the latter as a machinist, celebrated the anniversary of their birthdays today by working as usual. Mr. Cox has been with the company in his present capacity twenty years. He was previously engaged in newspaper work and for several years was the editor and proprietor of the Delphi Journal. Mr. Zorbaugh has been in the machine shops many years, coming here from Pennsylvania when a young man. Notwithstanding his sixty-four years, he is strong and active and can perform a day's labor with as much ease as he could twenty years ago.

MUNYON'S INHALER

CURES CATARRH

Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—heals the raw places—goes to the seat of disease—acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system—$1.00 at druggists or by mail. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

HONORING DEAD COMRADE.

Some portions of the Bass foundry, and particularly the wheel making department, are badly crippled today on account of the absence of employes. Carl Beck, who worked in that shop for many years, was buried this afternoon and many of the men laid off to attend the funeral. The deceased was a favorite with his shop associates, as well as with acquaintances in other walks of life.

WABASH OFFICIALS HERE.

General Superintendent H. L. Magee and Division Superintendent E. A. Gould, of the Wabash, passed through the city at noon today on a special train, en route from Detroit and Toledo to St. Louis. They had been looking into the cause of the Seneca wreck and inspecting the new Toledo-Chicago line. The party did not stop in the city.

HIS FOOT WAS BRUISED.

Henry Rust, employed in Foreman A. Keyser's room at the Electric works, is confined to his home with a lame foot. The member was bruised yesterday by a casting falling upon it. Dr. Maurice Rosenthal attended the sufferer.

WILL OBSERVE THE LAW.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 4.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Michigan Central railroad, in President Ledyard's office, today, it was decided to give up the road's special charter on December 30 and to operate after that date under the general railroad laws of Michigan, which means a rate of two cents per mile on the main line of the road. Present at the meeting were President Ledyard, General Counsel Ashley Pond, Vice President and Secretary E. D. Worcester and Mr. Pardee, of New York, one of the directors. The rate clerks are already at work rearranging the tariff sheets.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

H. W. Brockman, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, has recovered from an illness.

The Fort Wayne Electric company sent a 1,000-light dynamo to Royal Center, Ind., this morning.

John Fratis and Charles Zur-Muhlen, machinists at the Wabash shops, are sick and off duty.

L. L. Fox, who is employed in the Nickel Plate roundhouse at Bellevue, has moved his family to that city.

Nickel Plate Conductor J. B. Hibinger is sick and Brakeman C. R. Lynas is attending court in Logansport.

W. H. Sherbondy, who has charge of the electric light and power department of the Pittsburg, is in Chicago today.

Engineer J. Voirol has a sprained back and Engineer J. Parrish and Fireman F. Sellers are sick. They work on the Nickel Plate.

Brakeman A. B. VanMeter has been assigned to a local freight run on the Nickel Plate with his brother, Conductor C. B. VanMeter.

Patrolman John Neufer, of the Pennsylvania, has gone to Leesburg, Ind., to attend the funeral of his sister, who died there last night.

Timekeeper Harry McMillan resumed his duties at the Bass offices this morning after a couple days' absence on account of sickness.

Peter Huntine and William Tagtmeyer, blacksmiths at the Bass works, are off duty, the former on account of a boil on the side of his neck.

Passenger Conductor S. McMahon, of the Pennsylvania, and his daughter, Miss Ella McMahon, went to Chicago this morning to spend a day or two at the stock show.

The motor which will drive the machines in the Sixbey factory, on Calhoun street, was delivered there today and is being placed in position and connected for business.

Machinist C. J. Magers, of the Pittsburg shops, will be off duty a few days, nursing an injured hand. The member was hurt yesterday while he was at work in the shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Richards have returned from Denver, Col., where they spent a couple of weeks with their married daughter. Mr. Richards is an engineer on the Findlay road.

Arthur Meyers, recently employed in the telegraph department of the Nickel Plate, has been transferred to Bellevue, where he will serve in a clerical capacity in the supervisor's office.

Conductor P. J. Devitt and Brakemen L. Schoonover and S. H. Stephenson reported for work on the Nickel Plate last night. The two former had been sick and the latter was visiting in Ohio.

Charles Seabold was a caller at the Electric works yesterday, to say that he would soon report there for duty. He had a leg broken last summer by a pile of lumber falling upon him.

E. K. Cotton called at The Sentinel office to say that he quit the Nickel Plate because there were two many extra firemen there and he could not get sufficient work to support his family.

Joseph Bursley and Thomas Cook have returned to their duties in the Pittsburg machine shop, after "indicating" the new piston valve locomotive, No. 129, which made her trial trip out on the road yesterday.

James Hartnett, storekeeper at the Wabash shops, who has been sick several weeks, has so far improved as to be able to walk about. He called at the shops today to say that he thought he would resume work Monday.

F. Sanford Mitchell, of Barbington, Ohio, is the guest of his uncle, John Ginder, watchman at the Broadway crossing of the Pennsylvania. Mr. Mitchell will remain in the city if he is successful in securing employment.

Patrick Donahue, who went to Mitchell, Ind., to see his brother, a train dispatcher on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern road, has sent back news of the death of his brother, who was stricken with paralysis.

Nickel Plate Engineer Al Becker, who has been very ill for some time, shows no sign of improvement and it is feared that he will have to undergo another operation. The first operation was performed about four years ago.

F. C. Meyers, foreman of the vise gang at the Pttsburg machine shop, left this morning for Kansas, where he will attend a reunion of the Meyers family at the home of an uncle, who Mr. Meyers has not seen for many years.

A Wisconsin Central combination car, carrying a party of hunters, their dogs and accoutrements, was a part of Pennsylvania train No. 6 this morning. The hunters had been in the wilds of Wisconsin and were en route home. They reside in Conway, Van Wert and Delphos.

Wabash Passenger Conductor Williams was taken sick last night and was unable to take his run out on train 18. Conductor Wixon, of the west local, took the passenger run and Yardmaster Dennis Hayes took Mr. Wixon's place on the local freight train. Mr. Williams' condition is not serious.

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CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Mercury and Potash, holding out false hopes of a cure, lead the unfortunate victim into a mire of darkest despair and doubt.

The blood poison sufferer who bases his hopes of a cure upon mercury and potash is doomed to disappointment. These minerals may dry up the sores and eruptions, and perhaps for months no external signs of the disease are seen, but just as sure as you live, you will experience again the horrible effects of the original poison and the added torture of Mercurial Rheumatism, ruined digestion and most offensive ulcers and sores. The use of these minerals diverts the poison from the natural channels and forces it back into the blood and system, where it preys upon the more vital parts, and heart disease, quick consumption or some other equally fatal disease ends the patient's sufferings. Mercury and potash are given to combat and destroy the deadly virus of Contagious Blood Poison, but they never have nor never will accomplish any such result. The advantage gained by a long course of these drugs is only temporary and short-lived.

No wonder, then, the blood poison victim grows despondent and abandons hope when, after taking mercury and potash long and regularly, and having followed to the letter his physician's instructions, he sees the old disease returning, bringing many new and strange symptoms, and, in spite of medical skill and in defiance of all human efforts, the body is soon covered with a mass of pustular sores and copper-colored spots. The membranes of the mouth, tongue and throat thicken and ulcerate, glands inflame and throb with pain, hair and eyebrows fall out, sight fails, and it seems not an organ, tissue or fibre of the body escapes the ravages of this terrible poison. Mineral remedies having failed to arrest the disease, the pitiable sufferer feels that his choice lies between a life of the most intense mental and physical suffering or self-destruction.

But you can be cured quickly and permanently of Contagious Blood Poison by the use of S. S. S. It antidotes and destroys this peculiar virus, and no other known medicine does, and we confidently assert and believe that S. S. S. is the only true cure for this vile disease, this monster plague. It is strictly and wholly a vegetable remedy, and we offer $1,000.00 for proof to the contrary. No bad effects follow its use. It cleanses the blood of this poison and restores it to its original purity and strength, and not only removes all traces of the disease, but destroys the effects of the mercury and potash as well. Profit by the experience of thousands who have been restored to health and happiness through the timely use of S. S. S., and do not be duped and doped by so-called specialists and others who have nothing to offer you but mercury and potash, put up in a different and perhaps more attractive form than that prescribed by your home physician.

SSS

Don't despair of a cure because other methods have failed. S. S. S. will not disappoint you, and the balance of your days may be the best and happiest you have ever known or dared hope for. Write our physicians all about your case, describing as accurately as possible your present condition, symptoms, etc., and they will cheerfully advise and help you to get well without any cost to you whatever.

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Innocent.

She—Don't these old songs haunt you?

He—No. I never murdered any of them, thank heaven!—New York Journal.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts.

Genevieve Ward's great society play, "Forget Me Not," at the Temple tomorrow evening.

Fire-proof Brown-stone enamel ware, imported by us direct from Germany, is the very best of its kind. Would make a very useful Christmas gift. See it at

3-3t THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Bring the children to the dime matinee Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

FOR THE LADIES.

Just received, new styles and patterns in ladies' cloths. Prices the lowest. Fit guaranteed. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 E. Berry street. 27-4t

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Buy at Scherzingers. Why?

Because Mr. Scherzinger will not remain in the jewelry business much longer. He will retire after a long and successful career. He started in business in 1865 and during all these years his word was as good as a bond. At present his

Stock is Unbroken

and there is a great variety of goods from which to make your selections. If you want anything in the way of watches, rings, pins, chains, tea sets, etc, you can buy

With Big Profits Knocked Off

At Scherzinger's, as he sacrifices everything to retire from business. Remember, that the goods he sells are all warranted and made by reliable manufacturers.

Public cordially invited to look over my stock.

P. Scherzinger,
Established 1865. 78 Calhoun Street.
Look for Big Sign in front of Store.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

Christmas Presents, Easy Payments.

Carpets, Smyrna Rugs, Lace Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, Lace Bed Sets, Parlor Lamps, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Photograph Albums, Parlor, Office and Kitchen Clocks, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, and other articles of Household Furniture.

Good sold at very low prices for cash, or on easy weekly or monthly payments. Everybody come and see us.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY.
58 Clinton St., First Door South of the Foster Furniture Company.

Dr. Mommer's Dental Parlors,
...No. 76 Calhoun Street...

After twenty years' experience we offer dentistry at your own prices. Others may quote prices, but we do as advertised and no shoddy work. We give you our price, and do not ask you more.

FULL SETS OF TEETH, $5.00. OTHER CROWNS, $3.00.
BRIDGE WORK, $3.00. EXAMINATIONS FREE.
All work warranted.

....Over Mommer's Shoes Store....

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

WOMEN

We Can Tell You How to Overcome Paleness and Weakness.

The question is often asked why it is that women of this generation suffer as they do. Perhaps they are paying the penalty of indiscretions committed by their ancestors. Undoubtedly such is the case, for there has never been an age when so much care has been exercised by women in general in regard to Hygiene and the care of themselves.

There is one thing that we do know and that is most women need more strength and more rosy cheeks. They need to be built up, made physically strong, given a good appetite and especially see that their blood is made pure and red.

Nothing will do all this for women as well, or as quickly, as Vinol. It strengthens every organ of the body. It above all tones up the stomach and enables this important organ to obtain all the nourishment necessary for the replacing of waste tissue and for the revivifying of the blood.

Especially have we had opportunity to note the benefits done by Vinol during convalescence from disease nor do we know of anything more valuable to nursing mothers, it does so much towards enabling the mother to gain strength for herself and the little one, from the food she eats.

Here is a letter bearing on this subject, written by Mr. W. J. Hamilton of 1706 Times Street, Keokuk, Iowa.

"My wife was left in a very much weakened condition with a severe cough. She had no appetite and had gotten down physically to the very bottom rung of the ladder. I gave her Vinol and the cough disappeared, her appetite returned and now she is feeling first-class, is getting stronger and better and gaining in flesh every day."

Do not forget that we guarantee that Vinol will do all we claim for it and back our guarantee with our promise to refund to anyone the price of this medicine, who is not thoroughly satisfied with results.

Pellens & Polster
DRUGGISTS.

Paul E. Wolf,
Headquarters for
....Carpet Work....
Carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid. Also make over carpets. Feathers and mattresses steamed and renovated. Charges reasonable.
33 & 35 Clinton Street.

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $10000 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 169 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 328

"ALL WRIGHT—FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY"
ROMAN EYE BALSAM
FOR WEAK, INFLAMED EYES AND EYELIDS
Price 25 Cents. All Druggists.
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York.

Dr. Bulson
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 55 WEST WAYNE STREET
FORT WAYNE
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

MONEY HELP!
THAT'S WHAT MANY WANT.
THAT'S WHAT MANY NEED.
We make it a business to serve those people who want money without delay.
We advance from $10 to $100 on your furniture, piano, horses, buggies and wagons and like personal property.
Everything left in your possession, which gives you the use of both money and goods. Don't go to your friends—be independent and come to us and your affairs are sure to be kept private. All business strictly confidential. We give you from 1 month to 1 year to pay back your loan. You save money by borrowing here. Full particulars given by calling at the office.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home phone 995.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

MAY EXTEND LINE

TALK OF BUILDING THE FINDLAY TO AKRON.

WOODFORD FAVORS THE PLAN

EXTENSION WOULD GIVE NEW LINE TO CLEVELAND.

ANNIVERSARY OF VETERANS

E. COX AND E. ZORBAUGH PASS ANOTHER MILESTONE.

News from Ohio indicates an intention on the part of the new owners of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western to push the line eastward to Akron, where connections can be made with another road to Cleveland and thence to the seaboard, giving Fort Wayne another through line to the east. The Findlay Republican stated yesterday that there were excellent prospects for such an extension. Continuing upon this subject the Republican says: "The right of way had been purchased by the old company nearly to Akron. The extension of the line is almost a necessity as the advantage of having an eastern outlet and the additional mileage would be sufficient inducement to build the road through to Akron or some other eastern point. If the extension is made the line will probably be built to Akron when a connection will be made to Cleveland. This will give the company the advantage of a run from Cleveland to Fort Wayne. A portion of the right of way beginning at Findlay is already graded. President Woodford, of the C., H. & D. railroad, who is also one of the chief stockholders, has had his eye on Findlay as a railroad center for a long time. He has been in the city recently and the result of his visit will no doubt be a number of radical changes for the better in the Tangent Line and Deshler branch. Mr. Woodford believes in accommodating his patrons in every way possible. This he accomplishes by building sidings and other conveniences. One advantage in the eastern extension will be the connection with the Pennsylvania, C. A. & C. and other big lines."

BIG ABSENTEE LISTS.

The number of names on the absentee lists at the Pittsburg shops indicate that with the coming in of cold weather has come also a wave of sickness. Following are new names on the list, all supposed to be sick: E. B. Stanburg, Peter Junk, J. Richard, A. R. Tagtmeyer, F. E. Rehling, C. F. Brown, Fred Lenz, John Stanford, William Reyhans, M. H. Bradtmiller, C. W. Schirmeyer, J. Bosler, F. Hoeppner, A. Krantz and J. Zolman.

TWO MEN INJURED.

Frank Minnich, a boilermaker, lost the tip of the index finger of his left hand yesterday afternoon. He was operating a steam punch and got the digit beneath the punch die. The finger was clipped off sleek and clean at the root of the nail. Dr. W. E. Stemen dressed the wound. John Haudenschild, also a boilermaker in the Pittsburg shop, had his left foot painfully bruised by a cylinder casing falling upon it. Luckily no bones were broken. Both men will be disabled for a week or two.

RAPID TRACK-BUILDING.

The work of laying tracks on the new New Haven-Butler line is progressing satisfactorily on the Butler end of the road, but nothing in that line is doing at New Haven because of delay in the completion of the bridge. The sinkhole seven miles out from Butler has been overcome and tracks have been laid over it, with prospects of no further trouble from that source. The line will be ready to open about the holidays.

VETERANS IN THE RANKS.

Enoch Cox and E. Zerbaugh, who have been connected with the Pennsylvania many years, the former as storekeeper of the western division, and the latter as a machinist, celebrated the anniversary of their birthdays today by working as usual. Mr. Cox has been with the company in his present capacity twenty years. He was previously engaged in newspaper work and for several years was the editor and proprietor of the Delphi Journal. Mr. Zorbaugh has been in the machine shops many years, coming here from Pennsylvania when a young man. Notwithstanding his sixty-four years, he is strong and active and can perform a day's labor with as much ease as he could twenty years ago.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH

Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—heals the raw places—goes to the seat of disease—acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system—$1.00 of druggists or by mail. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

HONORING DEAD COMRADE.

Some portions of the Bass foundry and particularly the wheel making department, are badly crippled today on account of the absence of employes Carl Beck, who worked in that shop for many years, was buried this afternoon and many of the men laid off to attend the funeral. The deceased was a favorite with his shop associates, as well as with acquaintances in other walks of life.

WABASH OFFICIALS HERE.

General Superintendent H. L. Magee and Division Superintendent E. A. Gould, of the Wabash, passed through the city at noon today on a special train, en route from Detroit and Toledo to St. Louis. They had been looking into the cause of the Seneca wreck and inspecting the new Toledo-Chicago line. The party did not stop in the city.

HIS FOOT WAS BRUISED.

Henry Rust, employed in Foreman A. Keyser's room at the Electric works, is confined to his home with a lame foot. The member was bruised yesterday by a casting falling upon it. Dr. Maurice Rosenthal attended the sufferer.

WILL OBSERVE THE LAW.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 4.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Michigan Central railroad, in President Ledyard's office, today, it was decided to give up the road's special charter on December 30 and to operate after that date under the general railroad laws of Michigan, which means a rate of two cents per mile on the main line of the road. Present at the meeting were President Ledyard, General Counsel Ashley Pond, Vice President and Secretary E. D. Worcester and Mr. Pardee, of New York, one of the directors. The rate clerks are already at work rearranging the tariff sheets.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

H. W. Brockman, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, has recovered from an illness.

The Fort Wayne Electric company sent a 1,000-light dynamo to Royal Center, Ind., this morning.

John Fratis and Charles Zur-Muhlen, machinists at the Wabash shops, are sick and off duty.

L. L. Fox, who is employed in the Nickel Plate roundhouse at Bellevue, has moved his family to that city.

Nickel Plate Conductor J. B. Hibinger is sick and Brakeman C. R. Lynas is attending court in Logansport.

W. H. Sherbondy, who has charge of the electric light and power department of the Pittsburg, is in Chicago today.

Engineer J. Voirol has a sprained back and Engineer J. Parrish and Fireman F. Sellers are sick. They work on the Nickel Plate.

Brakeman A. B. VanMeter has been assigned to a local freight run on the Nickel Plate with his brother, Conductor C. B. VanMeter.

Patrolman John Neufer, of the Pennsylvania, has gone to Leesburg Ind., to attend the funeral of his sister, who died there last night.

Timekeeper Harry McMillan resumed his duties at the Bass offices this morning after a couple days' absence on account of sickness.

Peter Huntine and William Tagtmeyer, blacksmiths at the Bass works, are off duty, the former on account of a boil on the side of his neck.

Passenger Conductor S. McMahon, of the Pennsylvania, and his daughter, Miss Ella McMahon, went to Chicago this morning to spend a day or two at the stock show.

The motor which will drive the machines in the Sixbey factory, on Calhoun street, was delivered there today and is being placed in position and connected for business.

Machinist C. J. Magers, of the Pittsburg shops, will be off duty a few days, nursing an injured hand. The member was hurt yesterday while he was at work in the shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Richards have returned from Denver, Col., where they spent a couple of weeks with their married daughter. Mr. Richards is an engineer on the Findlay road.

Arthur Meyers, recently employed in the telegraph department of the Nickel Plate, has been transferred to Bellevue, where he will serve in a clerical capacity in the supervisor's office.

Conductor P. J. Devitt and Brakemen L. Schoonover and S. H. Stephenson reported for work on the Nickel Plate last night. The two former had been sick and the latter was visiting in Ohio.

Charles Seabold was a caller at the Electric works yesterday, to say that he would soon report there for duty. He had a leg broken last summer by a pile of lumber falling upon him.

E. K. Cotton called at The Sentinel office to say that he quit the Nickel Plate because there were two many extra firemen there and he could not get sufficient work to support his family.

Joseph Bursley and Thomas Cook have returned to their duties in the Pittsburg machine shop, after "indicating" the new piston valve locomotive, No. 129, which made her trial trip out on the road yesterday.

James Hartnett, storekeeper at the Wabash shops, who has been sick several weeks, has so far improved as to be able to walk about. He called at the shops today to say that he thought he would resume work Monday.

F. Sanford Mitchell, of Barbington, Ohio, is the guest of his uncle, John Ginder, watchman at the Broadway crossing of the Pennsylvania. Mr. Mitchell will remain in the city if he is successful in securing employment.

Patrick Donahue, who went to Mitchell, Ind., to see his brother, a train dispatcher on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern road, has sent back news of the death of his brother, who was stricken with paralysis.

Nickel Plate Engineer Al Becker, who has been very ill for some time, shows no sign of improvement and it is feared that he will have to undergo another operation. The first operation was performed about four years ago.

F. C. Meyers, foreman of the vise gang at the Pittsburg machine shop, left this morning for Kansas, where he will attend a reunion of the Meyers family at the home of an uncle, who Mr. Meyers has not seen for many years.

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NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
Christmas Presents, Easy Payments.
Carpets, Smyrna Rugs, Lace Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, Lace Bed Sets, Parlor Lamps, Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Photograph Albums, Parlor, Office and Kitchen Clocks, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, and other articles of Household Furniture.
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After twenty years' experience we offer dentistry at your own prices. Others may quote prices, but we do as advertised and no shoddy work. We give you our price, and do not ask you more.
FULL SETS OF TEETH, $5.00. OTHER CROWNS, $3.00.
BRIDGE WORK, $3.00. EXAMINATIONS FREE.
All work warranted.
....Over Mommer's Shoes Store....

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

A Call to Christmas Buyers.

We Want to Help You.

We want to be helpful to you in your buying. We want you to feel that your best interests center here. We want you to see the greatest gathering of Christmas merchandise we have ever offered. Whatever your wants may be we can meet them with beautiful and appropriate selections.

We cannot tell you

All we have, but we are prepared to meet all demands with suitable gift articles useful and ornamental for young and old.

Santa Claus will be here to greet his little friends. You'll find him on the Third Floor.

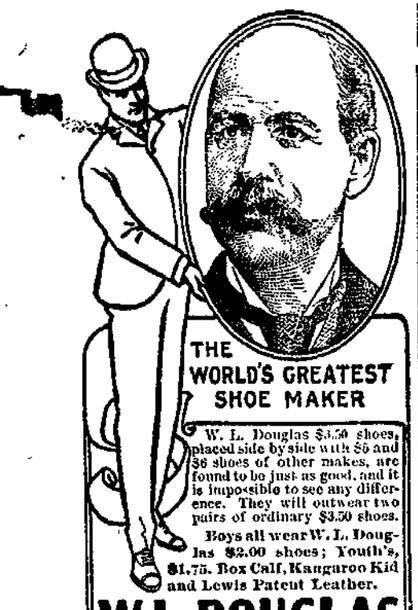
Special carpet offerings.

To reduce stock we offer our entire line of Ingrain Carpets, comprising all qualities in this season's newest designs, at

..1-4..

Less than Our Regular Prices.

THE RURODE DRY GOODS CO



THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with $5 and $6 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good, and it is impossible to see any difference. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 shoes; Youth's, $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid and Lewis Patent Leather.

W.L.DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

BEST IN THE WORLD FOR MEN

For More Than a Quarter of a Century

the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $5.00. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone.

W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other makes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all the modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5 and $6 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by best retail shoe dealers everywhere.

Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75.

How to Order by Mail.—W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles.

Illus. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Kodie Always Black Hooks used exclusively.

FORT WAYNE STORE: 80-82 CALHOUN ST.

U. S. Stamps

The newest and finest premiums ever before given are coming in daily, and by Christmas time Uncle Sam Stamp patrons will all be delighted with what they can get for their stamps.

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CAPITAL, $200,000.00.

CORNER COURT AND MAIN STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

The Kirk LaShelle Opera Company in

"The Princess Chic."

Marguerita Sylva

Prima Donna, supported by a company of 60.

New scenery, fresh costuming, the happiest chorus in America.

Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

Seat sale, Thursday, December 5.

Christmas Greens and Holly.

Wholesale and Retail.....

Miss Flick,

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Try The Sentinel Want Column.

The Evening Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
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Virginia Sweet Pan Cake Flour, 2lb pkgs, 10c.

New Vermont Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.

Lynden Maple Syrup, quarts, 35c.

Home Made Sorghum, 60c gallon.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Ten cents to all parts of the house Thursday matinee, "Nell Gwynne."

MEN'S SHIRTS.

Men's Domestic, regular 50c shirts, our price 35c each.

Men's double front and back, regular 50c shirts, our price 40c each.

Men's and Boys' Elkhart Shirts, without collars, 35c each.

Men's Goshen stiff bosom, open front and back, 75c shirts, for 50c each.

Having just purchased over 200 dozen of the above mentioned shirts, enables us to offer them at such remarkably low figures.

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FRESH OYSTERS, SMOKED FISH.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, 30c qt.
Large Select Oysters, 28c can.
Solid Fill Stewing Oysters, 22c can.
Fresh Smoked White Fish, 12c lb.
Thick Chunks Fancy Halibut, 23c lb.
Fresh Smoked Bloaters, 3c each.
Fancy Smoked Sturgeon, 20c lb.
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Fine Bleached Celery, 23c bunch.

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Everything

IN READINESS AT THE BIG STORE OF JAS. M. KANE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO WAIT UPON EVERY PERSON PROMPTLY AND WITH GREATEST COURTESY.

Come to this store for holiday gifts. You will save 25 per cent. Remember, Kane's is the only exclusive Toy, Doll and Fancy Goods store in the city. We buy in larger quantities, thereby getting lower prices, and give these advantages to our customers. Dolls—Every kind of good doll will b found here. Doll cabs and doll gocarts from 23c up. Fifty sewing machines for children, work to perfection and made of solid steel, at only 75c each. Come and get one while they last. Mechanical toys of every description. All the latest patents in game boards. The great combination carom game, with felt lining, at $2.00; carom combination board for $3.25. Shoo-Fly rockers, 50c. Rocking horses from $1.00 up. Fancy waste paper baskets and sewing baskets in many new styles. For any one thing in the novelty or toy line, be sure and see the big display at

JAMES M. KANE'S,
24 Calhoun St.

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Fort Camp, No. 758, Royal Neighbors of America, will elect officers next Friday evening, Dec. 6th.

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MRS. HATTIE MILLER, Recorder.

See Mergentheim's add on page 5 in this issue.

"Nell Gwynne "dime matinee Thursday."

CUT TO PIECES.

From the amont of new goods that Rhoads, the cut rate druggist receives, you would think that he is opening up a new store, but if you watch the front door and see the number of people that carry away packages you will understand why he buys so much. But why should he not have a big trade when he saves you 25 per cent. on everything found in a first class drug store? Rhodes' prices are the lowest and his goods are the best. Remember the number, 97 roadway, southeast corner Washington. 4-7

Fine Millinery half price at Daugherty's. 4-4t

We have 200 beautiful Smoking Jackets at $5.00 each longing to bless the hearts of as many handsome men.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

FIVE NIGHTS, BEGINNING THIS EVENING.

4 DIME MATINEES.

Nelly Lyons Healy Co.

Scenic Productions.

Thursday Night—"Forget Me Not."
Friday Dime Matinee—To be announced.
Friday Night—"Ten Nights in a Bar Room."
Saturday Dime Matinee—"Gold King."
Saturday Night—"Jack Sheppard."
Night Prices—10, 20 and 30c.

CHANGES AT WOLFF BROS.

TWO MORE FLOORS TO BE ADDED TO THE BIG CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Wolff Bros. clothing house, which has made its mark in Fort Wayne in the brief period of one year and two months, announces today an enlargement of its business early in the year of 1902. The plans already outlined for the change contemplate a vast addition to the already extensive establishment, giving two more floors for the purposes of salesrooms and fully trebling the capacity of the store as it is conducted at the present time. Mr Harry Corrazi, of the Wolff store, stated to a representative of this paper that the contractor would begin on the work January 1st and that an effort would be made to clear out stock in preparation for the improvements. The Wolff Bros. have from the start shown a spirit for progressiveness that has been especially marked in its store front, electric signs and window decorations, showing that they fully realized that they must be up to date. Otherwise they would not add two more vast salesrooms to their store. Mr. Corrazi states that the new second floor will be used exclusively for boys' and youths' garments and the third floor will be converted into a trunk and traveling case display room.

NOTICE C. B. L.

All members of Saint Julian Council, No. 189, are requested to attend meeting Dec. 4th, on account of election of officers.

H. K. GORDON, President.
J. J. RYAN, Secretary.

Bring the children to the dime matinee Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Howard Council No. 246, R. A., will hold their annual election Friday, Dec. 6th, 7:30 p. m. Luncheon and smoker at close of business. Large attendance expected.

J. R. KRETSINGER, Regent. 4t2.

The great historic costume play, "Nell Gwynne," at the dime matinee Thursday.

Just received, an elegant line of Brown-stone enamel ware, our own importation, which is absolutely fireproof. Nothing better for kitchen use. Ten per cent. discount this week.

3-3t THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Half price on all Millinery at Daugherty's, 86 Calhoun St. 4-4t

To keep Diphtheria
Out of your home,
Use Dr. Hiatt's Germicide.
Cures any kind of Sore Throat.
All druggists, 25c. N30-t6

Ten cents to all parts of the house Thursday matinee, "Nell Gwynne."

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

Gorgeous scenery and costumes will be displayed in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

THE WABASH RAILROAD BEST AFTERNOON SERVICE TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Leave Fort Wayne on the Government Fast Mail train at 5:40 p. m., and reach Indianapolis at 10:25 p. m. This is an hour and a half ahead of all competitors. Immediate connection made at Peru, same station, and baggage checked through. The only high class afternoon service to Indianapolis. Telephone No. 6.

Nov. 27tf

Ladies', see the beautiful costumes worn by the Nelly Lyons Healy company in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

See the beautiful line of Imported Brown-stone enamel ware at The People's Store. Ten per cent discount this week. 3-3t

Genevieve Ward's great society play, "Forget Me Not," at the Temple tomorrow evening.

FOR FALL AND WINTER

New nobby patterns in Men's Suitings and overcoatings now in. Prices the lowest. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

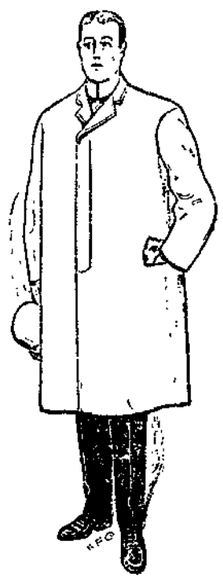
Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Busy With Double Force....

In Stylish and Reliable Clothing. We show Handsomer Patterns,

GREATER VALUES and MONEY SAVERS

Than any store in the city.



Our Overcoat Line is Simply GREAT!

SPECIAL MENTION.

The NEW YOKE and RAGLANETTE, in stylish greens and Oxfords, fancy plaid, Cheviots and stripes, cut in nobby length, slash pockets, lustrine and satin sleeves, A1 workmanship,

..$10.00 to $20.00...

The choicest selection of suits in Men's and Youths', $7.50 to $16.50.

ONE LOW PRICE.

KRATZSCH BROS. 26 CALHOUN STREET.

TEMPLE THEATRE,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 4th,

LA SHELLE and HAMLIN'S

Grand Production of

ARIZONA,

A PLAY THAT PLEASES ALL.

A SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.

Chicago---Auditorium.

COMPANY COMPLETE.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Seats now on sale

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock

LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to rich and poor

Assets $600,000

Holland Herring, Roll Mops, Bismarck Herring, Russian Saidines, Caviar, Kieler Sprotten, Hamburg Eels, Sap Sago Cheese, Imported Swiss Cheese, Dill Pickles, Pfeffernusse, Capres, Mustard, Braunschweiger Liver Sausage,

Frankfurter every Thursday.

Rappee Snuff.

AT STRODEL & SON, NO. 13 HARRISON STREET.

Novelties— in Neckwear and Shirts.

We received a handsome line of patterns, both Neckwear and Shirts, in figures and stripes, some thing that will catch your eye and strike your purse easy.

Golden, The... Hatter...

Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.

"If it's a good thing SLAVLY'S have it."

It Won't Chop Wood...

But our Faultless MEAT CHOPPER will chop raw meat, cooked meat, vegetables of all kinds, fruit, crackers, bread, eggs, cheese, nuts, figs, and other foods and IT WILL CHOP them all rapidly, easily, coarse or fine, in uniform pieces, without mashing, squeezing, tearing or grinding. Price only $1.50. You could use one nicely.

BOTH PHONES 119 SLAVLY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 & 21 W. MAIN ST.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

A Call to Christmas Buyers.

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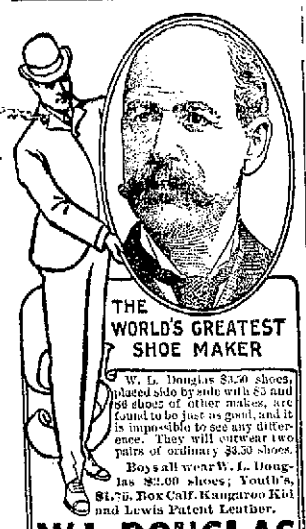

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CUT TO PIECES.

From the amont of new goods that Rhoads, the cut rate druggist receives, you would think that he is opening up a new store, but if you watch the front door and see the number of people that carry away packages you will understand why he buys so much. But why should he not have a big trade when he saves you 25 per cent. on everything found in a first class drug store? Rhodes' prices are the lowest and his goods are the best. Remember the number, 97 roadway, southeast corner Washington. 4-7

Fine Millinery half price at Daugherty's. 4-4t

We have 200 beautiful Smoking Jackets at $5.00 each longing to bless the hearts of as many handsome men.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

FIVE NIGHTS, BEGINNING THIS EVENING.

4 DIME MATINEES.

Nelly Lyons Healy Co.

Scenic Productions.

Thursday Night—"Forget Me Not."
Friday Dime Matinee—To be announced.
Friday Night—"Ten Nights in a Bar Room."
Saturday Dime Matinee—"Gold King."
Saturday Night—"Jack Sheppard."
Night Prices—10, 20 and 30c.

CHANGES AT WOLFF BROS.

TWO MORE FLOORS TO BE ADDED TO THE BIG CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Wolff Bros. clothing house, which has made its mark in Fort Wayne in the brief period of one year and two months, announces today an enlargement of its business early in the year of 1902. The plans already outlined for the change contemplate a vast addition to the already extensive establishment, giving two more floors for the purposes of salesrooms and fully trebling the capacity of the store as it is conducted at the present time. Mr Harry Corrazi, of the Wolff store, stated to a representative of this paper that the contractor would begin on the work January 1st and that an effort would be made to clear out stock in preparation for the improvements. The Wolff Bros. have from the start shown a spirit for progressiveness that has been especially marked in its store front, electric signs and window decorations, showing that they fully realized that they must be up to date. Otherwise they would not add two more vast salesrooms to their store. Mr. Corrazi states that the new second floor will be used exclusively for boys' and youths' garments and the third floor will be converted into a trunk and traveling case display room.

NOTICE C. B. L.

All members of Saint Julian Council, No. 180, are requested to attend meeting Dec. 4th, on account of election of officers.

H. K. GORDON, President.
J. J. RYAN, Secretary.

Bring the children to the dime matinee Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Howard Council No. 246, R. A., will hold their annual election Friday, Dec. 6th, 7:30 p. m. Luncheon and smoker at close of business. Large attendance expected.

J. R. KRETSINGER, Regent.
4t2.

The great historic costume play, "Nell Gwynne," at the dime matinee Thursday.

Just received, an elegant line of Brown-stone enamel ware, our own importation, which is absolutely fireproof. Nothing better for kitchen use. Ten per cent. discount this week.

3-3t THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Half price on all Millinery at Daugherty's, 86 Calhoun St. 4-4t

To keep Diphtheria
Out of your home,
Use Dr. Hiatt's Germicide.
Cures any kind of Sore Throat.
All druggists, 25c. N30-t6

Ten cents to all parts of the house Thursday matinee, "Nell Gwynne."

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

Gorgeous scenery and costumes will be displayed in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

THE WABASH RAILROAD BEST AFTERNOON SERVICE TO INDIANAPOLIS.

Leave Fort Wayne on the Government Fast Mail train at 5:40 p. m., and reach Indianapolis at 10:25 p. m. This is an hour and a half ahead of all competitors. Immediate connection made at Peru, same station, and baggage checked through. The only high class afternoon service to Indianapolis. Telephone No. 6.

Nov. 27tf

Ladies', see the beautiful costumes worn by the Nelly Lyons Healy company in "Forget Me Not" tomorrow evening.

See the beautiful line of Imported Brown-stone enamel ware at The People's Store. Ten per cent discount this week. 3-3t

Genevieve Ward's great society play, "Forget Me Not," at the Temple tomorrow evening.

FOR FALL AND WINTER

New nobby patterns in Men's Suitings and overcoatings now in. Prices the lowest. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

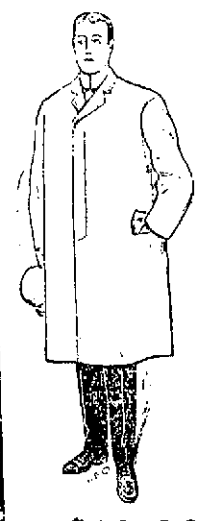
Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Busy With Double Force....

In Stylish and Reliable Clothing. We show Handsomer Patterns,

GREATER VALUES and MONEY SAVERS

Than any store in the city.



Our Overcoat Line is Simply GREAT!

SPECIAL MENTION.

The NEW YOKE and RAGLANETTE, in stylish greens and Oxfords, fancy plaid, Cheviots and stripes, cut in nobby length, sinah pockets, lustrine and satin sleeves, A1 workmanship,

..$10.00 to $20.00...

The choicest selection of suits in Men's and Youths', $7.50 to $16.50.

ONE LOW PRICE.

KRATZSCH BROS. 26 CALHOUN STREET.

TEMPLE THEATRE,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 4th,

LA SHELLE and HAMLIN'S

Grand Production of

ARIZONA,

A

PLAY THAT PLEASES ALL.

A

SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.

Chicago---Auditorium.

COMPANY COMPLETE.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Seats now on sale

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock

LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to rich and poor

Assets $600,000

Holland Herring, Roll Mops, Bismarck Herring, Russian Sardines, Caviar, Kiefer Sprotten, Hamburg Eels, Sap Sago Cheese, Imported Swiss Cheese, Dill Pickles, Pfeffernusse, Capros, Mustard, Braunschweiger Liver Sausage.

Frankfurter every Thursday.

Rappee Snuff.

AT STRODEL & SON, NO. 13 HARRISON STREET.

Novelties—

in Neckwear and Shirts.

We received a handsome line of patterns, both Neckwear and Shirts, in figures and stripes, some thing that will catch your eye and strike your purse easy.

Golden, The... Hatter...

Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.

If it's a good thing JAYS have it.

It Won't Chop Wood...

But our Faultless MEAT CHOPPER will chop raw meat, cooked meat, vegetables of all kinds, fruit, crackers, bread, eggs, cheese, nuts, figs, and other foods and IT WILL CHOP them all rapidly, easily, coarse or fine, in uniform pieces, without mashing, squeezing, tearing or grinding. Price only $1.50. You could use one nicely.

JAYS UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt today transmitted his first annual message to congress. Following is the complete text of the document:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—The congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in our history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO HAS JUST SENT HIS FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

WEALTH NOT STRUCK AT.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wageworkers who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the president was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny of wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had, at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no president—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the president was meeting the people generally, and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

SHOCK YET BITTER

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the president yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no word save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a good and great president who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed not at this president, but at all presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

ANARCHIST CRIMINAL TYPE

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the state to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches writings, and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such as individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any other man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchists. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give the federal government the power of dealing with the crime.

FOLLY OF ANARC[illegible]

A grim comment [illegible] fol-ly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the government, the government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in or government system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

ABOUNDING PROSPERITY.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperiay can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of the individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

DISCUSSION OF TRUSTS.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefitted only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

GREAT WORK BY GREAT MEN.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world.

MAY INJURE OURSELVES.

America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeoparded, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others, but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

MUST HAVE CARE.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

DANGER REAL AND GRAVE.

All this is true, and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overcapitalization because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy.

It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

FIRST REMEDY IS PUBLICITY.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them; and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulations throught state action.

NATIONAL SUPERVISION.

Therefore in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the state in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no harhship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could forstell the sweeping changes alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a consitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in the broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-workers and capitalists, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this republic.

WELFARE OF WAGE-WORKERS

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislation and administration should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected as far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

ABOLISH CONVICT LABOR

The national government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes; and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of goverenment work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital city, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the [illegible] of foreign countries.

SOCIAL BETTERMENT

The most vital

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

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Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in our history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO HAS JUST SENT HIS FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

WEALTH NOT STRUCK AT.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wageworkers who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the president was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny of wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had, at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no president—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the president was meeting the people generally, and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

SHOCK YET BITTER

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the president yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no word save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a good and great president who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehension and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.

The blow was aimed not at this president, but at all presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the president be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating.

ANARCHIST CRIMINAL TYPE

The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the state to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings, and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such as individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any other man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchists. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give the federal government the power of dealing with the crime.

FOLLY OF ANARCHY.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the government, the government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our government system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

ABOUNDING PROSPERITY.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to themselves but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of the individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

DISCUSSION OF TRUSTS.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefitted only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

GREAT WORK BY GREAT MEN.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world.

MAY INJURE OURSELVES.

America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others, but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

MUST HAVE CARE.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

DANGER REAL AND GRAVE.

All this is true, and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being overcapitalization because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy.

It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

FIRST REMEDY IS PUBLICITY.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them; and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulations through state action.

NATIONAL SUPERVISION.

Therefore in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the state in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a consitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in the broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-workers and capitalists, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this republic.

WELFARE OF WAGE-WORKERS

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected as far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

ABOLISH CONVICT LABOR

The national government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes; and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital city, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

SOCIAL BETTERMENT

The most vital problem with

which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer, and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessray.

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point—that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

PRESENT TARIFF ESSENTIAL.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principal of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

MUST MAINTAIN PROSPERITY.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY.

The conditon of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized, and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries, and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking functions, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit, but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the congress the secretary of the treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

NEED OF ECONOMY.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act.

That law was largely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. Those who complain of the management of the railways allege that established rates are not maintained; that rebates and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shippers; that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive; and that gross preferences are made, affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating rates.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would necessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the congress.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The department of agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varities of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock-growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our exports trade during the year that has just closed.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well-being.

The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the west for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

At present the protection of the forest reserve rests with the general land office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States geological survey and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the bureau of forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the bureau of forestry, to which they properly belong. The present division of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective co-operation between the government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves, without which the interests of both must suffer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the department of agriculture. The president should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the department of agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the departments of war and the navy.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

TO PRESERVE WILD ANIMALS.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other naimals in the Yellowstone park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground-breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been decreased or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever-increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health and recreation in the splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed to the short-sighted greed of a few.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid reion by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

RECLAMATION OF LANDS

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as ossible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the national government should be to aid irrigation in the several states and territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the state laws and regulations governing irrigation.

WOULD ENRICH COUNTRY

The reclamation and settlement of the arid clands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent western competition with eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or local interests; but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

A GREAT DEVELOPMENT.

Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with and tend to improve the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid states have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the western states have already recognized this and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of water.

NATION'S AID JUSTIFIED.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid state the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness that of any country in the civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but the future generations.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions; and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be made, both by the nation and the states, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the nation to co-operate with the several arid states in proportion as these states by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

CUBA TO BE FREE.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the indenedent government of the island upon firm footing that before the present session of congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extxend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

It is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without which the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve, we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic people by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

CANNOT BE ABANDONED.

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-

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which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer, and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that no is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary.

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act fairly as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point—that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

PRESENT TARIFF ESSENTIAL.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principal of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

MUST MAINTAIN PROSPERITY.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized, and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than in the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries, and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking functions, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit, but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the congress the secretary of the treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

NEED OF ECONOMY.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuine.

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The practical usefulness of the national forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a widespread demand by the people of the west for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past. Additions should be made to them whenever practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

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In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of camping. Some at least of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever-increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health and recreation in the splendid forests and flower-clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed to the short-sighted greed of a few.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drought they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is therefore an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their construction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Far-reaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a national function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same streams.

The government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

RECLAMATION OF LANDS

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid public domain chose their homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and mainline canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the national government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves in conformity with state laws and without interference with those laws or with vested rights. The policy of the national government should be to aid irrigation in the several states and territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the state laws and regulations governing irrigation.

WOULD ENRICH COUNTRY

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent western competition with eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or local interests; but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

A GREAT DEVELOPMENT.

Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with and tend to improve the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid states have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have no proper application in a dry country.

In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the western states have already recognized this and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of water.

NATION'S AID JUSTIFIED.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid state the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness that of any country in the civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but the future generations.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions; and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be made, both by the nation and the states, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the nation to co-operate with the several arid states in proportion as these states by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it.

HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be carefully and jealously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

CUBA TO BE FREE.

In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the indonedent government of the island upon firm footing that before the present session of congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extxend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

It is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without which the institutions of free government are but an empty mockery. Our people are now successfully governing themselves, because for more than a thousand years they have been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve, we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially when large portions of that race start very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago. In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic people by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations.

CANNOT BE ABANDONED.

History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the disinterested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philippines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof, if such be needed, of the sincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-

government, exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to consideration of political influence, or to aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that an error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by the desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

MAY GIVE TOO MUCH.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone.

The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the secretary of war be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in the service and the families of those who are killed.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go to the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the island against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise; and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and south Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

SUBMITS NEW TREATY.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the senate, and if approved the congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

THIS NATION FOR PEACE.

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

UPHOLD MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message announced that "The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense American power on American soil.

It is no wise hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the new world nations.

WHAT MONROEISM MEANS

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them, we gladly hail their material prosperity and political stability, and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any Old World military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The people of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way.

NEED OF A GREAT NAVY

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation an possibly pay.

WE ARE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

NAVY MUST BE PREPARED.

It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some auxiliary vessels can be turned into makeshifts which will do in default of any better for the minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the skill of their fellows, but the efficient fighting force of the navy when pitted against an equal opponent will be found almost exclusively in the war ships that have been regularly built and in the officers and men who through years of faithful performance of sea duty have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the greatest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the conning towers, the gun turrets and the engine rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

Our present navy was begun in 1882. At that period our navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships, already almost as out of place against modern war vessels as the galleys of Alcibiades and Hamilcar—certainly as the ships of Tromp and Blake. Nor at that time did we have men fit to handle a modern man-of-war. Under the wise legislation of the congress and the successful administration of a succession of patriotic secretaries of the navy, belonging to both political parties, the work of upbuilding the navy went on and ships equal to any in the world of their kind were continually added, and what was even more importatnt, these ships were exercised at sea singly and in squadrons until the men aboard them were able to get the best possible service out of them. The result was seen in the short war with Spain, which was decided with such rapidity because of the infinitely greater preparedness of our navy than of the Spanish navy.

CREDITS NAVY'S CREATORS.

While awarding the fullest honor to the men who actually commanded and manned the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that an equal meed of praise belongs to those without whom neither blow could have been struck. The congressmen who voted years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armor plate; the department officials and the business men and wage-workers who furnished what the congress had authorized; the secretaries of the navy who asked for and expended the appropriations; and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained and disciplined the crews of the ships when there was no war in sight—all are entitled to a full share in the glory of Manila and Santiago, and the respect accorded by every true American to those who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph, and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance.

WORK SHOULD GO ON.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battle ships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the nation.

To send any war ship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided, and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the title of "midshipman," full of historic association, should be restored.

EFFICIENCY IMPERATIVE.

Even in time of peace a war ship should be used until it wears out, for only so can it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. The big vessels should be manoeuvred in squadrons containing not merely battle ships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by the younger officers in such manner as will best fit them to take responsibility and meet the emergiencies of actual warfare.

Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. About all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics, and general discipline. Our ships must be assembled in squadrons actively cruising away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be endured; a battle ship worn out in long training of officers and men is well paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how excellent condition, it is useless if the crew be not expert.

We now have seventeen battle ships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. Every effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer—the command of men. The leading graduates of the naval academy should be assigned to the combatant branches, the line and marines.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the general board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole navy, under the secretary. This general board by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the official and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet, which meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, the best ships.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

The naval militia forces are state organizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government.

But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the navy department, and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the naval academy, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light-houses.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive and unarmed."

ARMY LARGE ENOUGH.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-elbow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skilful and daring rider.

The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to manoeuvre and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day is a man who can fight on foot as effectively as the best infantryman, and who is in addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback.

GENERAL STAFF NEEDED

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the civil war who are still in the army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the navy.

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse where applied on behalf of officers of the army or navy. Every promotion and every detail under the war department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social, or personal, of any kind, will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail; and if there is reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him. In our army we cannot afford to have rewards or duties distributed save on the simple ground that those who by their own merits are entitled to the rewards get them, and that those who are peculiarly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY

Every effort should be made to bring the army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the army, as in the navy, should be greatly reduced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

Our army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice manoeuvres in mass and on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole, under skillful and daring leadership. The congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen once a year. These exercises might take the form of field manoeuvres; or, if on the Gulf coast or the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard, or in the region of the Great Lakes, the army corps when assembled could be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after a couple of days' journey at some other point, and again marched inland. Only by actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembarking, will it be possible to train the higher officers to perform ther duties well and smoothly.

DEBT DUE ARMY AND NAVY.

A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the army and navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him and in return the highest standard of

should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the army passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our army which these three reforms are making and have in part already effected.

THE ARMY REORGANIZED.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to as to bring this number much nearer the minimum than to the maximum established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the national guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician, but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

MILITIA LAWS WORTHLESS.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised, for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the union. They did the one deed which left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as an heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now, indeed, one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the north and the sons of the south in the times that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who [illegible] of the country

government, exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to consideration of political influence, or to aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service.

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giving them local self-government. It is on this side that an error, if any, has been committed. No competent observer, sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by the desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

MAY GIVE TOO MUCH.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster. As fast as there is any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-government has been given in that district. There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words, there is not the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone.

The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the secretary of war be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in the service and the families of those who are killed.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go to the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Not to permit this is to do a wrong to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the island against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking, currency, homesteads and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise; and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and south Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability.

SUBMITS NEW TREATY.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the senate, and if approved the congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

THIS NATION FOR PEACE.

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

UPHOLD MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message announced that "The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense American power on American soil.

It is no wise hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the new world nations.

WHAT MONROEISM MEANS

This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them, we gladly hail their material prosperity and political stability, and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any Old World military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The people of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way.

NEED OF A GREAT NAVY

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation an possibly pay.

WE ARE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

NAVY MUST BE PREPARED.

It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some auxiliary vessels can be turned into makeshifts which will do in default of any better for the minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the skill of their fellows, but the efficient fighting force of the navy when pitted against an equal opponent will be found almost exclusively in the war ships that have been regularly built and in the officers and men who through years of faithful performance of sea duty have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the greatest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the conning towers, the gun turrets and the engine rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

Our present navy was begun in 1882. At that period our navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships, already almost as out of place against modern war vessels as the galleys of Alcibiades and Hamilcar—certainly as the ships of Tromp and Blake. Nor at that time did we have men fit to handle a modern man-of-war. Under the wise legislation of the congress and the successful administration of a succession of patriotic secretaries of the navy, belonging to both political parties, the work of upbuilding the navy went on and ships equal to any in the world of their kind were continually added, and what was even more important, these ships were exercised at sea singly and in squadrons until the men aboard them were able to get the best possible service out of them. The result was seen in the short war with Spain, which was decided with such rapidity because of the infinitely greater preparedness of our navy than of the Spanish navy.

CREDITS NAVY'S CREATORS.

While awarding the fullest honor to the men who actually commanded and manned the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that an equal meed of praise belongs to those without whom neither blow could have been struck. The congressmen who voted years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armor plate; the department officials and the business men and wage-workers who furnished what the congress had authorized; the secretaries of the navy who asked for and expended the appropriations; and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained and disciplined the crews of the ships when there was no war in sight—all are entitled to a full share in the glory of Manila and Santiago, and the respect accorded by every true American to those who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph, and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance.

WORK SHOULD GO ON.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battle ships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the nation.

To send any war ship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided, and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one matter which should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the title of "midshipman," full of historic association, should be restored.

EFFICIENCY IMPERATIVE.

Even in time of peace a war ship should be used until it wears out, for only so can it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there only they can learn their duties as they should be learned. The big vessels should be manoeuvred in squadrons containing not merely battle ships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by the younger officers in such manner as will best fit them to take responsibility and meet the emergencies of actual warfare.

Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so performed, the officer being kept for his special duty in the sea service. About all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highly drilled crews and officers, and this in turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tactics, and general discipline. Our ships must be assembled in squadrons actively cruising away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be endured; a battle ship worn out in long training of officers and men is well paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how excellent condition, it is useless if the crew be not expert.

We now have seventeen battle ships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. Every effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer —the command of men. The leading graduates of the naval academy should be assigned to the combatant branches, the line and marines.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the general board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole navy, under the secretary. This general board by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the official and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet, which meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, the best ships.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

The naval militia forces are state organizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government.

But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the navy department, and subject to the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the naval academy, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light-houses.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive and unarmed."

ARMY LARGE ENOUGH.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time act in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-elbow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and morale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a skillful and daring rider.

The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to manoeuvre and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day is a man who can fight on foot as effectively as the best infantryman, and who is in addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback.

GENERAL STAFF NEEDED

A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the civil war who are still in the army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their comrades in the navy.

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfold worse where applied on behalf of officers of the army or navy. Every promotion and every detail under the war department must be made solely with regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man himself. No pressure, political, social, or personal, of any kind, will be permitted to exercise the least effect in any question of promotion or detail; and if there is reason to believe that such pressure is exercised at the instigation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him. In our army we cannot afford to have rewards or duties distributed save on the simple ground that those who by their own merits are entitled to the rewards get them, and that those who are peculiarly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them.

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Our army is so small and so much scattered that it is very difficult to give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice manoeuvres in mass and on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole, under skillful and daring leadership. The congress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen once a year. These exercises might take the form of field manoeuvres; or, if on the Gulf coast or the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard, or in the region of the Great Lakes, the army corps when assembled could be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there embarked, disembarked after a couple of days' journey at some other point, and again marched inland. Only by actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembarking, will it be possible to train the higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly.

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The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer the minimum than to the maximum established by law. There is, however, need of supplementary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided, and in addition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the national guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician, but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

MILITIA LAWS WORTHLESS.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfactorily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised, for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the union. They did the one deed which left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-government a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as an heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now, indeed, one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the north and the sons of the south in the times that tried men's souls.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis

arouse the deathless memories of the civil war will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examinattion cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the applicatiton of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense, the gain to the government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the government, the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

REFORM MUST BE EXTENDED.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

CONSULAR REFORMS.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the congress on this subject are enacted into law.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family of the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism, and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual—like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur; every effort should be made to minimize these hardships; but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

THE LIQUOR EVIL.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the Western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition, and our view of its importance from every stanpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

CHARLESTON EXPOSITION

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves al lthe encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the cabinet officers to place thereat the government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

PAN-AMERCICAN EXPOSITION

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful, not merely to Buffalo but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the president's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the western hemisphere, and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian Institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose—for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological Park. The urgent needs of the National Museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the congress.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over five thousand public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method, and by co-operation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the Federal library, which, though still the library of congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the western hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU

For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper, and more satisfactory work, n the interest not only of our business, but of statistic, economic, and social science.

GROWTH OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

REFORMS ARE URGED.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the intrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only $4,294,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of $111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The postoffice department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China in 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task.

AGREEMENT SATISFACTORY.

The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Pekin by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can if necessary maintain permanent military guards; by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea; and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

CHINA'S CONVENTIONS.

Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

The Chinese government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai river and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

LENIENT TO CHINA.

During these troubles our government has unswervingly advocated moderation and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door" with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment, under the conventions, throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor communicated to the congress the fact that the Weil and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts in our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants, and that in accordance with the acts of the congress the money remaining in the hands of the secretary of state on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick, of Germany, also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the president was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the president's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
White House, December 3, 1901.

PISTOL SET HIS BED AFIRE

JOHN MATSON, NEAR ANTWERP, COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Neighbors Rushed in to Save Body From Cremation—Had a Daughter in Fort Wayne.

John Matson, of Antwerp, Ohio, the father of Mrs. Joseph Foot, of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself Friday while lying upon his bed. The flash from the weapon set fire to the bed clothing, and only the prompt arrival of neighbors saved the lifeless body from cremation.

Matson lived alone in a little cabin situated in a lonely spot two and one-half miles from the village. Here he had resided for the past five years. Friday neighbors noticed the cabin afire and hurried to the scene. Matson was found lying across his bed enveloped in flames, and near by lay a pistol. He had ended his life by placing the muzzle of the weapon into one of his nostrils and pulling the trigger, sending a bullet upward and out through the upper part of his head. The house had caught fire from the flash of the pistol.

Matson was 77 years of age and was for many years a sailor on the lakes, residing at Sandusky. He had long been an invalid, suffering from cancer of the face and it is presumed his sufferings drove him to the point of suicide. Three sons and three daughters survive.

THE ESTIMATE IS LARGER

PROBABLE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1903.

Sums That Congress Will Be Asked to Provide to Run the Government Next Year.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The secretary of the treasury today transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as furnished by the heads of the several executive departments. The total appropriations asked for are $610,827,688, which is $16,000,000 less than the estimates for 1902 and $4,000,000 more than the appropriations for that year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates of the departments:

Legislative	$ 10,168,099
Executive	294,160
Departments—	
State	2,446,328
Treasury	156,484,925
War	161,920,101
Navy	100,701,122
Interior	161,710,535
Postoffice	4,464,966
Agriculture	5,509,540
Labor	190,580
Justice	6,917,330
Total	$610,827,688

THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Following are the principal items under the several departments which show increases or decreases as compared with the appropriations for the year 1902:

Congress, public printing, etc., increase $430,000.

State department, foreign intercourse, increase, $233,000.

Treasury department; mints and assay offices, increase $133,000.

Internal revenue, increase, $340,000.

Public works, increase $4,405,000.

Miscellaneous, increase, $1,000,000.

District of Columbia, decrease, $503,000.

Permanent and annual appropriations, decrease, $2,500,000.

War Department: Military establishment, increase $16,400,00; public works, increase, $36,600,000; permanent annual appropriations, decrease, $650,000.

Navy Department: Naval establishment, increase, $6,545,000; public works, increase, $14,800,000.

Interior Department: Indian affairs, decrease, $825,000; pensions, decrease, $5,400,000; public works, decrease, $585,000; miscellaneous, decrease, $1,375,000.

Postoffice Department: Salaries and expenses, increase, $115,000.

Department of Agriculture: Salaries and expenses, increase, $932,000.

Department of Labor: Salaries and expenses, increase, $12,000.

Department of Justice: Public work, increase, $52,000; miscellaneous, increase, $50,400.

Civil Service Commission: Salaries and expenses, increase, $65,000.

A recapitulation by titles and comparisons with the appropriations for the year 1902 shows as follows:

—Estimates for 1903.—

Legislative establishment, $4,859,636.

Executive establishment, $25,457,806.

Judicial establishment, $726,520.

Foreign intercourse, $2,038, 578.

Military establishment, $99,849,436.

Naval establishment, $78,202,979.

Indian affairs, $7,124,271.

Pensions, $139,846,480.

Public works, $85,064,865.

Postal service, $2,710,946.

Miscellaneous, $46,024,948.

Permanent annual appropriations, $123,921,220.

Grand total, $610,827,688.

—Appropriations for 1902.—

Legislative establishment, $5,134,904.

Exexcutive establishment, $20,361,565.

Judicial establishment, $828,747.

Foreign intercourse, $2,264,071.

Military establishment, $116,728,655.

Naval establishment, $71,371,459.

Indian affairs, $10,356,264.

Pensions, $145,260,350.

Public works, $38,978,879.

Postal service, $3,226.

Misscellaneous, $68,077,532.

Permanent annual appropriations, $127,231,220.

Grand total, $606,596,877.

WANTS TO TALK IT OVER.

Attorney R. B. Hanna this afternoon requested the board of works to fix a time for receiving a contract to be submitted to that body providing for franchises to construct a street railway system in this city. This is the enterprise in which F. DeHass Robison is interested.

PUGILIST DIES OF INJURY.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—August Reinger, a pugilist known as "Dutch," who was severely beaten in a fight with James Driscoll at the Aurora Athletic club in this city last Friday night, died from his injuries today at St. Elizabeth's hospital. Driscoll is under arrest and will be held pending the outcome of the coroner's investigation.

ONLY THREE LIVES ARE LOST.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—So far as can now be determined only three lives were lost in Saturday night's collision between the ferryboats San Rafael and Sausalito. In the panic that followed the collision about twenty passengers were more or less injured. Many were cut when crawling through the cabin windows.

BANK CLERK IS ARRESTED

LOOTER OF LIVERPOOL BANK IS CAPTURED.

Other Parties in Case Are Remanded for Trial—How the Game Was Worked.

London, Dec. 2.—Thomas Paterson Goudie, the bookkeeper of the Bank of Liverpool, who disappeared at the time of the discovery that the bank had been robbed of about 170,000 pounds, was captured today at Bootle, where he had been in hiding. Goudie had 300 pounds in his pocket when arrested. He will be brought to London for trial with the other men taken into custody in connection with the robbery, two of whom, "Dick" Burge, the pugilist, and F. T. Kelly, the bookmaker, of Bradford, were remanded today after a partial hearing of the evidence against them.

Hundreds of people clamored for admittance into the small court room at Bow street, hardly capable of holding those directly interested in the case.

Charles Mathews, counsel for the victimized bank, in presenting the case against the prisoners, gave the first authentic details of the frauds. He explained that here had been 27 checks forged. The first two affected Goudie. The next twelve, representing in value 25,300 pounds, would be mainly traced to Kelley. Another seven checks, aggregating 53,000 pounds, would be first traced to Kelly and afterward to Kelly and another person not yet before the court. Six other checks, valued at 91,000 pounds, would be traced, first to Laurie Marks, who paid them into his bank accounts. But some of the proceeds were also traceable to Berge. The whole amount had been drawn out of the bank of Liverpool by checks drawn to the account of R. W. Hudson.

Evidence was then presented to show that Laurie Marks opened an account with the credit Lyonnais at the end of 1899. In October, 1901, he paid in the first Hudson check, amounting to 5,000 pounds. Later he introduced Burge, who opened an account. After the first Hudson check was paid in, in October, Marks deposited two more Hudson checks, for 16,000 pounds. On November 1 Burge, accompanied by Marks, cashed a check for 13,000 pounds, receiving 7,000 pounds in notes.

The same day the identical notes were deposited by James Mances, whom Marks had in the meanwhile introduced at the bank. Marks, November 4, deposited a Hudson check for 30,000 pounds, and November 8 Burge presented a check for 15,000 pounds, drawn by Marks in his favor, while Mances, the same day, cashed another Marks' check for 10,000 pounds. A witness testified to a number of similar transactions. When the bank enjoined the amounts standing to the credit of the accused were: Burge, 13,589 pounds; Marks 10,901 pounds and Mances 15,987 pounds.

DIED IN BUFFALO.

News was received Sunday evening from Buffalo announcing the death of Mrs. Isabella MacIntosh at the advanced age of 78 years at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Huddleston. Mrs. MacIntosh was very well known in Fort Wayne, having made her home for several years with her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Antrup. Four children survive her: Rev. George MacIntosh, of Cleveland, O., formerly of Kendallville; Mrs. F. W. Antrup, of this city; Mrs. Dr. Pattie, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Frank L. Huddleston, of Buffalo.

GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, left this afternoon at 4:20 for Washington, D. C., where he will attend a meeting of the committee on revision of the Presbyterian creed, of which committee he is a member. Dr. Wishard, of Indianapolis, will preach at the First church next Sunday and Rev. J. L. Leeper will act as supply the following Sunday. Dr. Moffat will be gone about two weeks.

The 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zelt fell from the counter in Mr. Zelt's grocery Thursday and fractured his collar bone.

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

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I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

The administration of those islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

CONSULAR REFORMS.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the congress on this subject are enacted into law.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family of the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is no use attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism, and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual—like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur; every effort should be made to minimize these hardships; but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

THE LIQUOR EVIL.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the Western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history—the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition, and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

CHARLESTON EXPOSITION

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves al lthe encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the cabinet officers to place therein the government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses. I have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay these expenses. I earnestly recommend that the congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this purpose.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful, not merely to Buffalo but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the president's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the western hemisphere, and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian Institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose—for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—the congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological Park. The urgent needs of the National Museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the congress.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over five thousand public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method, and by co-operation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the Federal library, which, though still the library of congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the western hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country—to American scholarship—service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library uses. Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learning.

PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU

For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper, and more satisfactory work, in the interest not only of our business, but of statistic, economic, and social science.

GROWTH OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

REFORMS ARE URGED.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the intrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only $9,294,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of $111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The postoffice department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China in 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task.

AGREEMENT SATISFACTORY.

The agreement reached disposes in a manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint, and will contribute materially to better future relations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a period of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them.

Provisions have been made for insuring the future safety of the foreign representatives in Pekin by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can if necessary maintain permanent military guards; by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea; and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

CHINA'S CONVENTIONS.

Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has ageed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

The Chinese government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and an international conservancy board, in which the Chinese government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai river and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substituting specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the part of the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

LENIENT TO CHINA.

During these troubles our government has unswervingly advocated moderation and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguarding life and property, restoring order and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door" with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition. In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment, under the conventions, throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficinl results the proceedings of the Pan-American congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their colleagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor communicated to the congress the fact that the Weil and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts in our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants, and that in accordance with the acts of the congress the money remaining in the hands of the secretary of state on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on those awards had been paid by this government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick, of Germany, also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the president was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the president's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, December 3, 1901.

PISTOL SET HIS BED AFIRE

JOHN MATSON, NEAR ANTWERP, COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Neighbors Rushed in to Save Body From Cremation—Had a Daughter in Fort Wayne.

John Matson, of Antwerp, Ohio, the father of Mrs. Joseph Foot, of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself Friday while lying upon his bed. The flash from the weapon set fire to the bed clothing, and only the prompt arrival of neighbors saved the lifeless body from cremation.

Matson lived alone in a little cabin situated in a lonely spot two and one-half miles from the village. Here he had resided for the past five years. Friday neighbors noticed the cabin afire and hurried to the scene. Matson was found lying across his bed enveloped in flames, and near by lay a pistol. He had ended his life by placing the muzzle of the weapon into one of his nostrils and pulling the trigger, sending a bullet upward and out through the upper part of his head. The house had caught fire from the flash of the pistol.

Matson was 77 years of age and was for many years a sailor on the lakes, residing at Sandusky. He had long been an invalid, suffering from cancer of the face and it is presumed his sufferings drove him to the point of suicide. Three sons and three daughters survive.

THE ESTIMATE IS LARGER

PROBABLE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1903.

Sums That Congress Will Be Asked to Provide to Run the Government Next Year.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The secretary of the treasury today transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as furnished by the heads of the several executive departments. The total appropriations asked for are $610,827,688, which is $16,000,000 less than the estimates for 1902 and $4,000,000 more than the appropriations for that year. Following is a recapitulation of the estimates of the departments:

Legislative	$ 10,188,099
Executive	294,160
Departments—	
State	2,446,328
Treasury	156,484,925
War	161,920,101
Navy	100,701,122
Interior	161,710,535
Postoffice	4,404,966
Agriculture	5,509,540
Labor	190,580
Justice	6,917,330
Total	$610,827,688

THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Following are the principal items under the several departments which show increases or decreases as compared with the appropriations for the year 1902:

Congress, public printing, etc., increase $430,000.

State department, foreign intercourse, increase, $233,000.

Treasury department; mints and assay offices, increase $133,000.

Internal revenue, increase, $340,000.

Public works, increase $4,405,000.

Miscellaneous, increase, $1,000,000.

District of Columbia, decrease, $503,000.

Permanent and annual appropriations, decrease, $2,500,000.

War Department: Military establishment, increase $16,400,00; public works, increase, $36,600,000; permanent annual appropriations, decrease, $650,000.

Navy Department: Naval establishment, increase, $6,545,000; public works, increase, $14,800,000.

Interior Department: Indian affairs, decrease, $825,000; pensions, decrease, $5,400,000; public works, decrease, $585,000; miscellaneous, decrease, $1,375,000.

Postoffice Department: Salaries and expenses, increase, $115,000.

Department of Agriculture: Salaries and expenses, increase, $932,000.

Department of Labor: Salaries and expenses, increase, $12,000.

Department of Justice: Public work, increase, $52,000; miscellaneous, increase, $50,400.

Civil Service Commission: Salaries and expenses, increase, $65,000.

A recapitulation by titles and comparisons with the appropriations for the year 1902 shows as follows:

—Estimates for 1903.—

Legislative establishment, $4,859,686.

Executive establishment, $25,457,806.

Judicial establishment, $726,520.

Foreign intercourse, $3,038, 578.

Military establishment, $99,849,436.

Naval establishment, $73,202,979.

Indian affairs, $7,124,271.

Pensions, $139,846,480.

Public works, $85,064,865.

Postal service, $2,710,946.

Miscellaneous, $46,024,948.

Permanent annual appropriations, $123,921,220.

Grand total, $610,827,688.

—Appropriations for 1902.—

Legislative establishment, $5,134,904.

Executive establishment, $20,361,565.

Judicial establishment, $828,747.

Foreign intercourse, $2,264,071.

Military establishment, $116,728,635.

Naval establishment, $71,371,459.

Indian affairs, $10,356,264.

Pensions, $145,260,350.

Public works, $38,973,879.

Postal service, $3,226.

Miscellaneous, $86,077,532.

Permanent annual appropriations, $127,231,220.

Grand total, $606,596,877.

WANTS TO TALK IT OVER.

Attorney R. B. Heine this afternoon requested the board of works to fix a time for receiving a contract to be submitted to that body providing for franchises to construct a street railway system in this city. This is the enterprise in which F. DeHass Robison is interested.

PUGILIST DIES OF INJURY.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—August Reiniger, a pugilist known as "Dutch," who was severely beaten in a fight with James Driscoll at the Aurora Athletic club in this city last Friday night, died from his injuries today at St. Elizabeth's hospital. Driscoll is under arrest and will be held pending the outcome of the coroner's investigation.

ONLY THREE LIVES ARE LOST.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—So far as can now be determined only three lives were lost in Saturday night's collision between the ferryboats San Rafael and Sausalito. In the panic that followed the collision about twenty passengers were more or less injured. Many were cut when crawling through the cabin windows.

BANK CLERK IS ARRESTED

LOOTER OF LIVERPOOL BANK IS CAPTURED.

Other Parties in Case Are Remanded for Trial—How the Game Was Worked.

London, Dec. 2.—Thomas Paterson Goudie, the bookkeeper of the Bank of Liverpool, who disappeared at the time of the discovery that the bank had been robbed of about 170,000 pounds, was captured today at Bootle, where he had been in hiding. Goudie had 300 pounds in his pocket when arrested. He will be brought to London for trial with the other men taken into custody in connection with the robbery, two of whom, "Dick" Burge, the pugilist, and F. T. Kelly, the bookmaker, of Bradford, were remanded today after a partial hearing of the evidence against them.

Hundreds of people clamored for admittance into the small court room at Bow street, hardly capable of holding those directly interested in the case.

Charles Mathews, counsel for the victimized bank, in presenting the case against the prisoners, gave the first authentic details of the frauds. He explained that here had been 27 checks forged. The first two affected Goudie. The next twelve, representing in value 25,300 pounds, would be mainly traced to Kelley. Another seven checks, aggregating 53,000 pounds, would be first traced to Kelly and afterward to Kelly and another person not yet before the court. Six other checks, valued at 91,000 pounds, would be traced, first to Laurie Marks, who paid them into his bank accounts. But some of the proceeds were also traceable to Berge. The whole amount had been drawn out of the bank of Liverpool by checks drawn to the account of R. W. Hudson.

Evidence was then presented to show that Laurie Marks opened an account with the credit Lyonnais at the end of 1899. In October, 1901, he paid in the first Hudson check, amounting to 5,000 pounds. Later he introduced Burge, who opened an account. After the first Hudson check was paid in, in October, Marks deposited two more Hudson checks, for 16,000 pounds. On November 1 Burge, accompanied by Marks, cashed a check for 13,000 pounds, receiving 7,000 pounds in notes.

The same day the identical notes were deposited by James Mances, whom Marks had in the meanwhile introduced at the bank. Marks, November 4, deposited a Hudson check for 30,000 pounds, and November 8 Burge presented a check for 15,000 pounds, drawn by Marks in his favor, while Mances, the same day, cashed another Marks' check for 10,000 pounds. A witness testified to a number of similar transactions. When the bank enjoined the amounts standing to the credit of the accused were: Burge, 13,589 pounds; Marks 10,901 pounds and Mances 15,987 pounds.

DIED IN BUFFALO.

News was received Sunday evening from Buffalo announcing the death of Mrs. Isabella MacIntosh at the advanced age of 78 years at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Huddleston. Mrs. MacIntosh was very well known in Fort Wayne, having made her home for several years with her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Antrup. Four children survive her: Rev. George MacIntosh, of Cleveland, O., formerly of Kendallville; Mrs. F. W. Antrup, of this city; Mrs. Dr. Pattie, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Frank L. Huddleston, of Buffalo.

GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, left this afternoon at 4:20 for Washington, D. C., where he will attend a meeting of the committee on revision of the Presbyterian creed, of which committee he is a member. Dr. Wishard, of Indianapolis, will preach at the First church next Sunday and Rev. J. L. Leeper will act as supply the following Sunday. Dr. Moffat will be gone about two weeks.

The 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zelt fell from the counter in Mr. Zelt's grocery Thursday and fractured his collar bone.